THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

AMERICAN CATHOLICS AND THE POPE.

Address of Pio Nino.

The Small-Pox in New York.

The N. Y. Central Railroad Tax.

Corruption in High Places.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

THE POPE AND AMERICAN CATHOLICS

Interesting Letter of Pio Nono to the Xavier Alumni Sodality—His Views on the Bases of American Institutions.

Some weeks ago there was published an address of the Xavier Alumni Sodality to the Pope, protesting against the occupation of Rome by the soldiers of the Florentine Government. This protest was sent to the Holy Father, and his answer to it is now published.

The following is a translation of the Papal brief. It is of peculiar interest as the first answer sent from Rome to the protests of the American Catholics and the Pope:—

PIUS P. P. IX.

Beloved Children, Health and Apostolic Benediction:—

We who cherish with especial love associations of Catholic youth, and because nothing can be more acceptable and agreeable to us amid the great confusion of the times and the snares of the impious, than that youth particularly should walk zealously in the way of the Lord and firmly adhere to Christian discipline; we could not, I say, beloved children, read the noble declaration of your sentiments expressed in your letter of the 8th day of December last, without being moved towards you with a peculiar sentiment of love.

For both your unshaken devotion towards us and this Apostolic See, as you express it, altogether requires this of us, as well as the exalted feelings of faith and religion by which you express your abhorrence of the sacrilegious crimes committed by the enemies of truth and justice against our rights and the rights of the Apostolic See and against Holy Church, condemning with merited reprobation the impious deeds of the tyrannical rule of those who by armed force and by all sorts of deceit and fraud have trampled upon our civil power and liberty.

But what especially, beloved children, gives us a great esteem for your virtue, and gains our special praise, is your eloquent declaration that you and all the members of your Sodality place your honor and glory in upholding and preserving firmly the principles of religion and justice which you have received by inheritance.

This noble resolution, beloved children, keep faithfully and steadfastly; for since the foundations of social order and prosperity in every form of government, but especially in that which exists among you, are to be based evidently on these principles; you know that the whole stability, happiness, and honor of your country depend upon the same, and that no others deserve better of it than they who strive to preserve and to promote reverently the love of justice, pure morality, and religion.

We pray God to confirm and strengthen with his grace your wills in these sentiments, and that your example may produce abundant fruit even to the advantage of others.

Finally, as a presage of all heavenly gifts and as a pledge of our paternal benevolence, receive, beloved children, the apostolic benediction, which we very lovingly bestow on each and every one of you.

Given at Rome, at St. Peter's, on the 1st day of February, 1871, the twenty-fifth year of our pontificate. PIUS P. P. IX.

SMALL-POX IN NEW YORK.

Alarming Spread of the Hideous Malady—Painful and Peculiar Incidents.

The virulent type of the present visitation of small-pox excites serious apprehensions. Last week there were eighteen deaths reported. There are now 135 cases of the disease. Of these 129 are at the hospital on Blackwell's Island. The disorder is scattered all over the city. Fifth avenue has contributed two cases and Madison avenue one. It is a mistake to suppose that the disease is confined to tenement-house localities. It is "no respecter of persons," and attacks those in high as well as those in low places. Sometimes a physician is not called to visit persons of wealth who are afflicted, for fear he will betray the hiding-place, as it is known that he is liable to prosecution unless he registers the patient.

A gentleman of wealth and respectability recently wedded a city belle, and, after a fortnight's honeymoon, the couple returned to this city, where the bridegroom installed his bride into a fashionable boarding-house and went into the country to prepare his suburban residence for her reception. During his absence she was taken ill; a physician was summoned and he pronounced the malady small-pox. The landlady hurried down to Dr. Morris and insisted upon the immediate removal of the unfortunate lady. In spite of all remonstrances, the bride was forced to go to the hospital. She could not gain admission elsewhere. The husband hearing the news came on almost frantic, but of course was not allowed to go to the pest house. He was assured that his wife, being of robust health, and receiving every attention, was progressing finely. Subsequently she failed, and suddenly died, her husband being prevented from visiting her or attending her funeral.

Several cases have been reported in person at the Sanitary Office. One came into the building completely pitted. Dismay seized upon policemen and clerks, who scattered in all directions, some sliding down the bannisters, some vaulting out of the windows, and others plunging pell-mell into closets, and locking the doors. Finally a brave African was bribed to lead the sufferer to the ambulance.

Patients pitted from head to foot, and in a blaze of fever, have been known to ride in public vehicles and walk the streets to the hospital. It is now impossible to avoid the danger of contagion. But the most horrible reflection of all is that when once seized with the small-pox the person is at once isolated from all the world. The nearest and dearest friends cannot see them. When death ensues the Board of Health men wrap the corpse in double sheets, completely saturated in carbolic acid. The coffin is sealed perfectly tight and boxed. No funeral is allowed. The remains are interred privately in the family plot, vault, or "potter's field." This contagion was first detected five weeks ago, in two persons who had come from a Boston ocean steamship, that had small-pox on board, but was not quarantined.

The currents of air, it is believed, carried the particles of contagion over to the atmosphere of this city, where it has since spread. In the suburbs the pestilence is raging to a fearful extent. In Brooklyn, Newark, Jersey City, Hoboken, and Paterson it prevails to an alarming extent.—*N. Y. Times, to-day.*

THE NEW YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Efforts to Avoid the $1,150,000 Tax—Garbled and Suppressed Testimony.

From the affidavit of Hudson C. Tanner, late Official Stenographer to the Legislature of New York, in relation to the scrip dividend issued by the New York Central Railroad Company, we give the following:—

REAL EARNINGS OF THE CENTRAL.

Deponent further says that he has made extracts from the sworn statements of the New York Central Railroad Company to the Legislature of this State, which show that the net earnings of the road from 1853 to a time shortly prior to the passage of the dividend tax were $1,697,012·21, showing conclusively that this dividend of $23,000,000 was not earned before the passage of the Dividend Tax act.

It also appears from the same sworn statements that the cost of the road and equipments up to 1853 was $22,044,539·25, and that it amounted, according to the sworn report of 1868, to $36,607,696·87, thus showing that the amount expended from the earnings of the road for that purpose was, during that period, $14,563,167·62—thus disproving the position taken by the railroad, that this dividend of $23,000,000 was used in improving the condition of the road.

Deponent further says that he does not question the accuracy of the following, to be found on page 42 of the printed report of Horace F. Clarke's testimony:—

Q. There was a condition, I believe, in the interest certificates in regard to the payment of the dividend? A. Yes, sir; the condition was that the dividend thereon should be paid out of the future earnings of the road.

Q. Only to be paid if the future earnings would warrant it? A. That is all.

Q. Has there been any injunction against the payment? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Has the injunction been removed? A. It has not.

Q. Can you state to the committee whether the road would have been able to pay the dividend upon the interest certificates out of its earnings had the injunction not been issued? A. They had the money.

Q. I understand they were not to be paid unless the future earnings of the road warranted? A. That was in the future; they had the money, and it belonged to the stockholders; the money has certainly not been earned since.

Q. The idea was, would the subsequent earnings of the road since the issue of them lead you to believe that you could pay a dividend on these certificates? A. No, sir; the interest certificates were issued upon money then in hand. Well-regulated railroads do not make dividends out of earnings in the future; they wait until they come.

By Mr. Selkreg—Q. Is there any difference or are they alike, the stock and these interest certificates: that is, if the company declare a dividend upon their stock, do they expect to declare a dividend of the same amount upon the interest certificates also? A. Yes, sir; they do.

Q. Then I understand that this is stock, in effect, although not in name? A. It is not stock in effect, because there is no legal authority to issue stock.

SOME OF COMMODORE VANDERBILT'S TESTIMONY.

The following testimony of Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt, also taken before the committee, will be found interesting as expressive of his views regarding the "pool:"—

By Mr. Vanderbilt—We made a drive at them fellows (the Pennsylvania Central Railroad) two or three weeks ago. They kept cutting down and cheating all the time. "My God!" I says, "when you get down again low enough, stay there." Did you see how they began to balloo? The reason why I bought Erie was, there was a lot of people in the street that called themselves my friends, came up to me and pressed me very hard to go in with them. It is altogether out of my line. "D—n your pools! I don't know anything about it anyhow," but I declined going in the pools. I says, "If you want me to help you, I will." I had some loose money. "If you want me to help you along with your Erie I will help you along." And they got me engaged in it, and I bought a pretty large amount of Eric, but on no such idea as ever taking possession of the Erie Road—not the slightest! I held the stock until the Erie war was pretty much all over—until they got lawsuits and got them settled and everything about them—and then I sold my stock. They are sueing me for the stock I sold them at 70:—That is Mr. Fisk.

Q. Has he sued you? A. Yes, sir.

Q. I heard it was withdrawn! A. It may be, but I have no knowledge of it. I never had the slightest desire; d—n it! Never had time to. It is too big a thing! It was very sudden and by the solicitation of our first-rate people down town, and in the country too, that I had anything to do with the pool

WAR OF THE LAMPLIGHTERS.

Novel Contention in St. Louis—Operations of the Hostile Forces.

The St. Louis *Republican* of Friday says:—

The lamp-lighting difficulty remains unadjusted. The fact that Mr. Dunn and Mr. Zider, the two contractors, have a force of lamp-lighters in service, ensures the lighting of the lamps, even if some collisions occur. Last night Mr. Zider's men commenced work, while Mr. Dunn's brigade continued their regular operations. The lamps were lighted with unusual promptitude, but Mr. Zider claims his competitor started boys at the work a quarter of an hour before the proper time. In most instances there were two lighters for each lamp. Some of the Zider boys got hurt by being knocked on the legs by the ladders of their rivals. All the lamps being lighted, of course there was no further cause for difficulty until the hour for extinguishing arrived.

Then, however, Mr. Zider states he found the boys of Mr. Dunn had withdrawn, and so the work was done by the new hands. It was more than usually laborious, for it is averred in some localities lamps were frequently relighted and had to be as frequently put out.

It was reported yesterday that Mr. Dunn, considering himself interfered with, had determined to withdraw his men until the validity of his contract had been determined in court, which it is expected will be done to-day.

—A hollow log, rafted to a Jersey saw-mill, was found to contain a hundred sunfish in a torpid state.

—A New Hampshire *paterfamilias* was recently asked by an ambitious young man to bestow upon him the honor of his daughter's hand. The old gentleman graciously responded, "Why, of course, you may have her, and don't you know some likely young man who will take the other?"

—The checks drawn by Daniel Webster in favor of the claimants for Spanish indemnity in 1834 were preserved, and have been presented by Hon. Peter Harvey to the fair at the Boston Music Hall. The names of many of the noted men of that day are endorsed on these checks, drawn on the Bank of the United States.

—This remarkable advertisement lately appeared in the New Bedford *Mercury*:—"Instruction in Cooking.—Ruth Russell is ready to receive scholars for instruction in cooking. Special attention to be given to bread-making and pure, good yeast. N. B.—Persons at service can receive instructions in one or all the various branches of cooking on favorable terms."

—Says the *American Register*:—"Poor good old Mrs. Busque is gone! Her buckwheats, pumpkin pies, gingerbread, steaks, coffee, etc., were known as being the best in Paris. She was kind and charitable, and during the late American war fed gratuitously many who were in Paris without means. Her *cuisine* was purely American, and the very best; she had procured all her recipes from the States, and her greatest gratification was to please the American community."

SECOND EDITION

TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS.

The Evacuation of Paris.

Disaffection in the City.

The Revolutionary Element.

The Final Treaty of Peace.

Royalty and Ex-Royalty.

Wilhelm and Napoleon.

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

Disorders in the West.

United States Troops Called Out.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

Completion of the Prussian Evacuation.

LONDON, March 6.—The *Times* publishes a special despatch from its Versailles correspondent, who says the prescribed limits of France are being rapidly evacuated by the German army. The movement is conducted quietly and with admirable order.

The Emperor

goes this week to Ferrieres, and will review the Corps during his journey.

Mont Valerien

and all other forts will be evacuated on the 7th. Rouen on the 12th, and the left bank of the Seine on the 19th.

A corps of 40,000 French soldiers from the provinces are now

Marching Into Paris,

where they replace troops of the line and Mobile Guards, who commence to leave the capital on Monday. Arrangements are being made by the staffs of the French and German armies which prevent the Germans from encountering the French in their movements both in and out of Paris.

The Emperor Napoleon

is hourly expected at Chiselhurst, which is still the abode of the Empress Eugenie.

Negotiations for a

Definitive Treaty of Peace,

will commence shortly at Brussels. It is said M. Favre will be the French plenipotentiary. It is probable that Herr von Arrim, acting on the part of Germany, and Baron Baude, as representative of France, have already settled

The Main Points,

but the details will occupy several months.

LONDON, March 6—Morning.—The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* telegraphs to that paper the following despatch, which I forward to the New York *Herald*:—

PARIS TRANQUIL.

The *Times* correspondent telegraphs, under date of yesterday evening, that Paris was thus tranquil.

CONTRARY REPORTS — THE REVOLUTIONARY ELEMENT ENTRENCHED.

Other accounts from Paris, however, represent the population of parts of the city as dissatisfied towards the Government. The revolutionary element is reported to be entrenched at Montmartre, on the hill of which they have a battery of twenty-seven guns mounted. All the approaches of Montmartre are said to be strongly guarded by the revolutionists.

TROOPS FOR PARIS.

French troops are coming from the South of France to Paris, for the purpose of reinforcing the regular garrison.

MOVEMENTS OF ROYALTY.

The Emperor of Germany leaves Versailles this week for Ferrieres, after reviewing the troops. The Prince Imperial of Germany remains for a few days longer.

MAILS.

Two mails are now despatched to England and Belgium daily.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, March 6—11·30 A. M.—Consols, 91⅝ for money and account. American securities quiet and steady. 5-20s of 1862, 92⅛; of 1865, old, 91⅛; of 1867, 90⅞; 10-40s, 90. Erie, 19; Illinois Central, 109⅝; Atlantic and Great Western, 30.

FRANKFORT, March 4.—United States bonds closed at 97⅛.

LIVERPOOL, March 6—11·30 A. M.—Cotton flat and irregular; uplands, 7¼d.; Orleans, 7¼d. Sales estimated at 10,000 bales. Cotton to arrive easier. Wheat, 10s. 10d.@11s. 5d. for lowest grades No. 1 to highest grades No. 2 new red Western spring; red winter, 11s. 8d. Corn, 36s. 3d. for new. Oats, 3s. 4d. Tallow at London active at 45s.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, March 6—1·30 P. M.—Consols, 91⅝ for money and account. American securities easier. 5-20s of 1862, 92⅛; of 1865, old, 91⅜; of 1867, 90⅜.

LIVERPOOL, March 6—1·30 P. M.—Shipments of cotton from Bombay for three weeks to March 4, 20,000 bales. Breadstuffs firm.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Lawlessness in the South.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Senators Morton, Sumner, and Scott are opposed to concurrence in the House resolution to adjourn on Wednesday. They will maintain that Congress ought not to adjourn until some stringent legislation is adopted to break up lawlessness in the South, and protection is afforded loyal people.

The President is urged to send a special message to Congress calling their attention to this matter. It will not be determined before to-morrow whether he will send the message or not. It is very evident that the House does not intend to appoint any standing committees nor proceed with legislation of any sort.

Naval Orders.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Commander Truxton is ordered to the Boston Navy Yard as Inspector of Ordnance, relieving Commander Bradford, who is placed on waiting orders. Commander Barrett is detached from ordnance duty at the New York Navy Yard, and is placed on waiting orders.

FROM THE WEST.

Tub and Cooperage Failure.

CINCINNATI, March 6.—The Tub and Cooperage Company has made an assignment for the benefit of the creditors of the concern.

Harmony Among Missouri Republicans.

ST. LOUIS, March 6.—The committee appointed by the joint meeting of the Republican County Commissioners a few days since have issued an address to the rank and file of the party, urging them to heartily co-operate and unite their efforts in the future.

Suicide in St Louis.

Fred. Dup, a German, committed suicide yesterday by hanging himself. The act was the result of his intemperance.

Lottery Ticket Dealers Arrested.

George Clellan, manager of the Missouri State Lottery, and three of his agents, have been arrested at the instance of the Chief Justice for vending lottery tickets.

Disorders in Kansas—Troops Called Upon.

Lieutenant Baldwin and twenty men were ordered from Fort Hays, Kansas, to Hays City, on Friday, to preserve the peace against a band of roughs who threatened the lives of all the colored people in the town. One man was killed before the troops arrived.

There were much drunkenness and disorder after their arrival, but no arrests were made.

The Cheyennes Moving to their Reservations.

An escort has been ordered for the Cheyenne Indians, now on the route from the North to their reservations, south of the Arkansas river. The 7th United States Cavalry, Colonel Sturgis and Lieutenant Starr, have been ordered from Richardson to take its place.

The Light Artillery School,

composed of four batteries, at Fort Riley, has been broken up, and these batteries ordered to their respective regiments.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Fire in Boston.

BOSTON, March 6.—The store and stock of Eben B. Phillips & Co., wholesale dealers, on Fulton street, was damaged by fire this morning to the amount of $25,000, nearly covered by insurance.

The fair in aid of Dr. Cull's Home for Consumptives yielded $16,000.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, March 6.—Cotton unsettled; sales 7000 bales, nearly all Saturday evening; uplands at 14½c.; Orleans at 15½c. Flour firmer and advanced 10c.; sales 14,000 bbls. State at $6·10@7·45; Ohio at $7@7·65; Western at $6·10@8; Southern at $7·10@9. Wheat firmer; sales 85,000 bushels winter red Western at $1·63; new spring at $1·60 @1·61. Corn firmer; sales 45,000 bushels new mixed Western at 83c. Oats very firm; sales 21,000 bushels Ohio at 67@70c. Beef steady. Pork quiet. Lard dull; steam, 12¼@13c.; kettle, 13¼c. Whisky quiet at 92c

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, March 6.—Stocks active. Money, 4 per cent. Gold, 111. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 112⅜; do. 1864, do., 112⅜; do. 1865, do. 112¼; do. 1865, new, 111; do. 1867, 111⅛; do. 1868, 111⅜; 10-40s, 109⅜; Virginia 6s, new, 64; Missouri 6s, 91⅜; Canton Co. 73⅝; Cumberland preferred, 30; New York Central and Hudson River, 97¼; Erie, 22½; Reading 100¾; Adams Express, 70⅛; Michigan Central, 117⅜; Michigan Southern, 98⅛; Illinois Central, 133¾; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 109¼; Chicago and Rock Island, 112½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 95⅞; Western Union Telegraph, 53⅜.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, March 6.—Cotton dull; low middling, 13½c. Flour quiet but firm for old grades; Howard Street superfine, $5·50@6·12½; do. extra, $6·50@7·25; do. family, $7·50@9; City Mills superfine, $5·50@7·75; do. extra, $6·75@8·25; do. family, $8·50@11; Western superfine, $5·50@6; do. extra, $6·50@7·25; do. family, $7·87½@8·50. Wheat firm and prices entirely unchanged; choice white, $2·05@2·15; fair to prime, $1·60@1·90; prime to choice red, $1·90@2·05; fair to good, $1·85@1·75; common, $1·35@1·50; Ohio and Indiana, $1·60@1·85; Pennsylvania, $1·55@1·60. Corn active; white Southern, 84@87c.; yellow Southern, 81@83c. Oats dull at 59@60c. Rye, 98c.@$1·05. Mess Pork quiet at $22·50. Bacon steady; shoulders, 9¾@ 10c.; rib sides, 11¾@12c; clear rib, 12½c.; hams, 17½ @18c. Lard quiet at 13¼@13½c. Whisky nominal at 91c.

FRIGHTFUL AFFAIR IN CHICAGO.

A Building Blown Down and Two Men Crushed to Death—Another Seriously Injured.

The Chicago *Tribune* of the 3d inst. says:—

A terrible accident occurred in the West Division of the city, late yesterday afternoon, resulting in the instant death of two men, and fearfully crushing another. Mr. Angus Martin had just raised his house, located at No. 348 Hubbard street, one story, and the blocks upon which it rested had, it was supposed, been securely arranged. Himself and two carpenters who lived with him, named Joseph Smith and William Spiers, were at work in the basement, when a sudden wind, almost like a hurricane, came up, and fairly lifted the house from its foundations.

The blocks tumbled over instantly, and with a terrible crash the building came down upon the heads of the unfortunate men. Spiers and Smith were killed instantly. The former's neck was broken, his head crushed, his legs broken, and his body otherwise horribly mutilated. One hand was pressed against his face, leading to the inference that he had attempted to shield himself from the fate which he had no power to avert. The neck, arms, and legs of Smith were broken, his ribs fractured, and his body otherwise mangled. His arms were folded over his head as though he, too, had endeavored to protect himself from the danger which threatened. Mr. Martin was saved from death in a miraculous manner. It happened that a large timber fell by his side, thus protecting him from the weight of the other timbers. As it was, several of his ribs were broken, both legs severely bruised, and it is thought his spinal column is injured.

An inquest was held this morning, the jury rendering a verdict in accordance with the above facts, with the further statement that the accident was the result of carelessness, in not having the house properly braced.

THE ACROBAT OF THE ASTOR HOUSE.

The Model Fire Escape of the Nineteenth Century—How to Get Out of a House.

On Saturday afternoon an inventor of a patent fire escape gave an exhibition at the Astor House. The escape consists of a pulley, a coil of rope, and a strong leather belt. Fastening the belt under his arms, and having a large leather valise strapped on his back and an overcoat slung across his arm, he called to his assistant on the sidewalk who was holding the rope, and slowly backed out of the top story window.

Before he was halfway down all that could be distinguished was a pair of boots and a bundle of clothes, surmounted by a tall hat and a carpet-bag, his garments having all crept up about his neck. Hugging and thumping against the wall, he would, in passing the windows, strive to secure a foothold on the sills and lintels. At last, after much thumping and swaying to and fro, he reached the first floor, where he stood for a while and attempted to arrange his clothing. The 2000 persons collected on the walk were jeering and laughing. One boy cried out to him as he strove to smile complacently:—

"Yer a pretty feller, trying to get away without paying for your hash, ain't yer?"

As the inventor strove to clear a signboard, in the iron supports of which he got mixed up, a gentleman in the room on the first floor proffered him a glass of whisky. He was too busy to accept. After much kicking he at length freed his legs from the iron rods, and reached the walk on a run, minus the overcoat, which he left dangling from the sign. During the time it took him to make the descent a fire would have consumed a block of houses.—*N. Y. Sun.*

THE MOSS-GATHERERS.

The Departure of the First Ship-load of Emigrants to Lower California—A Speculation which may Give us a New State.

The wharf of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, New York, on Saturday afternoon presented a curious and somewhat unusual spectacle. The steamship Ocean Queen was to sail for Magdalena Bay, in Lower California, with four hundred colonists, consisting of men, women, and children, of various nationalities, who are going to settle in Lower California.

A large concourse of the friends of the departing emigrants and others attracted by curiosity were gathered about the wharf, the scene reminding one of the early days of the California gold excitement. Many of the emigrants are Swedes and Germans, nearly all young and able-bodied men and women.

The purpose of these colonists in going to the hitherto almost unexplored regions of Lower California is to gather an article of moss or "orchilla," which is a substitute for the much more expensive "cochineal" used for dyeing purposes, the "orchilla" making a beautiful blueish red dye, called by the French Magenta. The employers of the colonists in this enterprise are Messrs. Joseph Valdirah, Joseph A. Rubira, and Moises Puch, a wealthy firm in Guayaquil, Ecuador. Mr. Puch is the only member of the firm in America, and has had personal supervision of the whole shipment of the emigrants, and accompanied them on their voyage.

Mr. Puch left Guayaquil on the 6th of last August in his brig Venetia in search of some locality where orchilla could be found. In Lower California he found the object of his search in immense quantities. He traversed the whole country, which he describes as one of the most delightful and fertile in the world, and abounding in fruits, game, and wild cattle. Mr. Puch at once made a contract with the Lower California Company for the exclusive right to gather and export this orchilla. He then spent some weeks in New York, employing men to go there for this purpose. He desires to employ altogether about 3000 men, women, and children, the first instalment of 400 having safely got off on Saturday.

Mr. Puch binds himself to pay to each colonist whom he employs from $15 to $25 per month, according to capacity, with board and lodging. He also advances the passage-money ($40), which is to be deducted from their wages. In addition to this, 160 acres of land is promised to each colonist who remains six months.

A vessel loaded with lumber, tools, provisions, building materials, etc., sailed yesterday from San Francisco for Magdelena Bay, to await the arrival of the colonists, so that they may have everything needful on their arrival.

Mr. Puch has already expended from $58,000 to $60,000 in the enterprise, and feels confident of realizing an immense profit from the investment.

Death of One of Lord Byron's Heroines.

Lady Wilmot Horton died in Derbyshire, England, on the 10th instant, in her eighty-third year. It was she who inspired Lord Byron with the first song of the Hebrew Melodies, beginning—

"She walks in beauty; like the night
Of cloudless clim.es and starry skies;
And all that's best of dark and bright
Meet in her aspect and her eyes."

The stanzas were written by Byron on returning from a ball room, where he had seen Mrs. (afterwards Lady) Wilmot Horton, wife of his relation, who was Governor of Ceylon. On this occasion Mrs. Wilmot Horton had appeared in mourning, with numerous spangles on her dress, and in the full bloom of beauty.—*London Orchestra.*

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Judgements.

Supreme Court in Banc—Chief Justice Thompson and Judges Read and Sharswood.

The following judgments were entered this morning:—

Milliken vs. Graham.—Error to District Court of Philadelphia. Judgment affirmed. Sharswood, J.

Keys vs. Johnson.—Error to District Court of Philadelphia. Judgment affirmed. Sharswood, J.

The Berks and Bucks counties lists were called.

Adjourned.

Nisi Prius—Judge Williams.

The March session of this court begins to-day, but owing to the indisposition of his Honor Judge Williams, an adjournment was ordered until Wednesday.

New Term.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Peirce.

Judge Peirce to-day opened the March term. B. F. Hart, Esq., was appointed foreman of the Grand Jury, and his Honor instructed the gentlemen generally as to the duties of their office. A new venire of petit jurors was in attendance for service during the first period. The case put on trial was that of Gilbert Rasban, who was indicted in July last upon the charge of non-observance of his marriage vows. The averments of the prosecution are, that in 1832 the defendant married Charlotte B. Stockport, and lived harmoniously with her for upwards of forty years. He was sexton of Christ Church, in that city, and succeeded in saving up a competency. In 1868 he was observed to be in improper intimacy with one Mary Tully, a woman who was sometimes employed to clean out the church. In 1868 his wife was compelled to institute proceedings in divorce, pending which he came to this city with Mary Tully, and has been living here with her ever since. The case is yet on trial.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Monday, March 6, 1871.

The week opened this morning on a dull loan market, the weather being unpleasant and threatening; but a break in the sky followed by clear weather had the effect of quickening matters both in business and financial circles soon after the opening hours. The demand for speculative loans is very light, but there is a fair business in discounts, with rates generally in favor of good borrowers. We quote on call at 5 to 6 per cent. and on good business paper at 7 to 8 per cent. on moderate time.

Gold is quiet and steady, with sales ranging from 110¾@111.

Government bonds are generally steady, with a slight advance in the 1881s.

Stocks were quiet and steady. Sales of State 6s, second series, at 105½; City 6s, old bonds, at 101¾, and new do. at 101⅝.

Reading Railroad was moderately active, with sales at 50¾@50⅝. Pennsylvania was stronger, selling at 61¾@61⅝; sales of Norristown at 82¾, and Lehigh Valley at 60¾; 39¾ was bid for Catawissa preferred and 27½ for Philadelphia and Erie.

Canal shares were dull, with sales of Lehigh at 35¼, b. o., and Susquehanna at 5; 16⅞ was bid for Schuylkill preferred.

In miscellaneous stocks we notice sales of Chesnut and Walnut Streets Railroad at 46; Germantown do. at 30½; Feeder Dam Coal at 31, and McClintock Oil at ⅝.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$700 Pa 6s 2 m 6s	105⅛	300 sh Reading R. c.	50⅜
$200 City 6s, New	101¾	500 do....s10.	30
$1000 N Pa 7s	95⅜	500 do.....	50⅛
$1000 Phila & E 7s	86⅛	200 do.....50	31
$2000 O C & A 7s	83⅛	400 do.....	50⅜
$5000 Hunt & B Top 1st mt bds	93⅛	100 do.....b5.	50⅜
		100 do.....b60.	50¾
3 sh Penna R.	61⅝	400 do.....50	31
102 do.	61⅞	150 sh Leh Nav St.	35⅛
1 sh Leh V R.	60¾	71 sh Norris'n R.	82¼
100 sh Susq Cnl.	5		

SECOND BOARD.

$1100 City 6s, prior to '83	103½	151 sh Penna R.	61⅝
$100 City 6s, New	101¾	500 sh Leh Na. s60.	35⅜
$2000 do.	101¾	900 do ....b60.	35⅛
27 sh 2d & 3d St.	56	16 do.	35¼
45 sh Cam & Am.	116¾	4 sh Manu Bank.	29¾
		21 sh N Penna R.	45¼

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881s, 116@116¼; 5-20s of 1862, 112¾@112¾; do. 1864, 112¾@112¾; do. 1865, 112¾@112¾; do., July, 1865, 111@111¼; do., July, 1867, 111¼@111¾; do. July, 1868, 111¼@111¾; 10-40s, 109¾@109¾. Gold, 111 @111¼. U. S. Pacific R. R. Curr'cy 6s, 114¼@114¾.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 115¾@116¼; do. 1862, 112¾@112¾; do. 1864, 112¾@112¾; do. 1865, 112¾@112¾; do. 1865, new, 111@111¼; do. 1867, do. 111@111¼; do. 1868, do. 111¼@111¾; 10-40s, 109¾@109¾. U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 114¼@114¾; Gold, 110¾@ 111¼; Silver, 106¾@108; Union Pacific Railroad 1st Mort. Bonds, 84@85; Central Pacific Railroad, 95@96; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 74@76.

NARR & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.....111

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, March 6.—Cotton is quiet, with small sales of middling at 15@15¼c., and Gulf at 15¾ @15¾c.

There is an active movement in Cloverseed, and 1000 bushels changed hands at 11¼@11½c., chiefly at the latter rate, including some receipts above the latter quotation. Small sales of Timothy at $4·25@ 4·40, and Flaxseed at $2·85@2·10.

There is not so much demand for Flour, but the market is firm; about 1000 barrels were disposed of, including superfine at $5·25@5·50 per barrel; extras at $5·87½@6; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at $6 75@8, the latter rate for fancy; Pennsylvania do. do. at $6·50@7; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at $7@7·75; and fancy lots at $8·25@9. No change in Rye Flour or Corn Meal; small sales of the former at $5·37½@6.

There is a firm feeling in Wheat, and 3500 bushels, chiefly in lots, changed hands at $1·60@1·65 for Indiana red; $1·70 for amber; and $1·80@1·90 for white. Rye cannot be quoted over $1·05. Corn is in good request, and 6000 bushels Pennsylvania and Delaware yellow sold at 80c.; also 26,000 bushels on secret terms. Oats move slowly at 64c.

Whisky dull. Sales of Western iron-bound packages at 92½c.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, March 6.—There is no new feature to record in the market for Beef Cattle. The demand continues limited and is confined almost exclusively to the better descriptions, which command full figures, while the medium and low grades are neglected. Sales of choice at 8@8¼c; fair to good at 6½@7½c., and common at 4@6c. per lb. gross. Receipts, 1713 head.

The following are the particulars of the sales:—

Head.
66 Owen Smith, Va., 7¾@8¼.
50 Daniel Smyth & Bros., Lancaster co., 7½@8.
80 Dennis Smyth, Lancaster co., 6@7½.
70 A. Christy, Western, 6½@8.
55 Jas. Christy, Lancaster co., 7@8.
23 Dengler & McCleese, Western, 7@7½.
75 P. McFillen, Lancaster co. and West., 7@8¼.
44 Ph. Hathaway, Lancaster co., 7@8.
110 James S. Kirk, Lancaster co., 7@8½.
37 B. F. McFillen, Lancaster and Western, 6½@7¼.
75 James McFillen, Western, 7@8.
75 S. McFillen, Lancaster county, 7½@8½.
87 Ullman & Bachman, Lancaster co., 7@8.
1160 J. J. Martin & Co., Western 6¾@8¼.
90 Mooney & Miller, Lancaster co., 6¾@8¼.
50 Thomas Mooney & Bro., 6@7½.
30 H. Chain, Jr., Western, 5½@6½.
15 James Chain, Western, 5@6.
22 L. Frank, 6¼@7½.
60 Gus. Schamberg & Co., Lanc. co. and Western, 6¾@7½.
100 Hope & Co., Lancaster co., 6½@8¼.
35 H. Frank, Lancaster, co., 6½@7½.
51 S. Maynes, Western, 6¾@7¼.
42 Elcorn & Co., Lancaster co., 7@8.
28 J. Frank & Co., Virginia, 6@7.
16 L. Horne, Western Pennsylvania, 4½@6½.
13 Wm. Alexander, Chester co., 7½@8¼.

Cows and calves are unchanged. Sales of 200 head at $40@75.

Sheep without little alteration, but prices are steady. We quote at 5@6¾c. per lb. Receipts, 8000 head.

Hogs are dull and have declined. Sales of 3000 head at $10@10·50 for slop and $11@11·50 per 100 lbs. net for corn-fed.

N. Y. MONEY MARKET ON SATURDAY.

From the Herald.

"Wall street, owing to the largely increased volume of business and advance in prices, has required more money the past week, but was readily supplied at four to five per cent., some balances being, exceptionally, left with the larger government houses at three per cent. Strictly speaking, the demand has been more active, but the receipts of currency from the interior are still large enough to keep the rates of interest from advancing. Prime commercial paper has found a ready sale at 6¾ per cent., but rates continue to range from 6 to 7 per cent.

"The sign of change was first given on the announcement that the Bank of England had raised the minimum rate of discount to three per cent., but an attempt to advance quotations was not successful, the supply of bills having been increased to a slight extent by shipments of bonds to Europe, where five-twenties and ten-forties underwent a sudden advance of about one per cent. in face of the higher rate of the Bank of England. The upward movement of our securities in Europe succeeding the alteration in the rate of discount occasioned general surprise and is not as yet fully understood.

"The weekly statement of the associated banks is by a strict and close analysis unfavorable, the gain in specie and legal-tenders, which amounts to over $1,66,000, not being equivalent to twenty-five per cent. of the increase of liabilities. The deposits have been swelled to the extent of over $7,400,000. The surplus reserve falls off only $281,000, and the banks still hold over $18,100,000.

"The speculation in gold continues to wane, and several important influences transpiring during the week had little effect. The offer of the Government to sell $7,400,000 of treasure during the month of March occasioned a decline from 111¾ to 110¾, from which, upon the announcement of the advance in the Bank of England rate of discount, there was a reaction to 111¾. These figures show an extreme fluctuation of only ¾ per cent., certainly a trifling one as compared with the materials afforded for a wide speculative movement. With peace in Europe we may look for a revival of the shipments thither of American securities. The pause in gold is therefore eminent of a sharp decline before the middle of summer. The progress of the country to specie payments cannot be interrupted now that peace reigns on both continents. Gold will begin where it left off last summer just before the declaration of war between France and Prussia, and a fall to 105@106 before the 4th of July would not be unnatural or surprising.

"The Government list was irregular, but in the main strong. The original rise, which was based on the theory that the Treasury Department would exercise their influence in favor of the higher prices as a preliminary to offering the new loan, was so much in advance of the foreign market that a sudden decline was produced by the importation of bonds from Europe. But the foreign market reacted on the purchases made for shipment to the United States, and hence when the debt statement for February, showing so handsome a reduction, followed the announcement of the Treasury Secretary's intention to buy ten million bonds during March, prices in London suddenly advanced and our market sympathized. In fact, one theory of the advance in the Bank of England discount rate is that the directors of that institution were desirous of repressing the growing favor of our securities."

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....MARCH 6

STAT

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

ALL LOVELY!

From the Pittsburg Commercial.

We call for a report of progress on the proposition to rule Philadelphia and Pennsylvania by means of a joint commission. The longer we consider it the more forcibly are we impressed with its uncommon originality and adaptation of means to ends proposed. It was an absolute inspiration, and, like every work of true genius, is so exceedingly simple that "a wayfaring man, though a fool," cannot fail to detect the beautiful meanings which it seeks to convey, and the beneficent objects at which it aims. In New York city, for instance, Messrs. Tweed, Sweeny, and Connolly constitute the municipal government, control all its financial operations, and disburse all its expenditures, while Mr. Peter Cooper and a few of his fellow-fossils—remnants of a pre-historic age—certify that the management of the city is in good hands, and that the Tammany chiefs are to be thoroughly trusted; and there is an end of it. There is no trouble, no worry, no annoyance of any kind. No books are shown, no vouchers exhibited, no accounts inspected, no reports made; there is no fuss, no flurry, no fidget, no precipitation, no drugery, no fagging, no slavery—but instead thereof peace, leisure, spare hours, holiday, vacation, relaxation, and downy repose. Mr. Cooper certifies Tammany—nobody is required to certify Cooper, which answers every purpose, and saves an immense deal of vexation, irritation, and chagrin. By all means, let us have the commission.

That the plan is an admirable one, and answers every purpose which its most enthusiastic advocates could desire is sufficiently proven by the New York *Times*, which states that the sun-shades on the New York Court House have cost, on an average, under the economic administration of the Tammany patriots, only the ridiculously small sum of eight hundred thousand dollars each, and that twelve millions of dollars would not cover the amount which has been "squandered" by the ring within the past year or two; while that this is no mere vague assertion unwarranted by facts is indicated in the challenge which it extends to Controller Connolly to produce his books and permit the *Times* to prove it.

We confess our disbelief in the justice of that clause in the *Times'* bill of indictment which accuses the commission of "squandering" the public funds. There is no evidence to substantiate the charge. On the contrary, we believe that Messrs. Tweed, Sweeny, and Connolly have taken such remarkably good care of the sum mentioned that they could, if they chose, account for every dollar of it. And now that we think of it, we may as well admit that the Tweed and Cooper method has sanction and semblance in a very high quarter. There is a Hindoo theory that the earth is poised on the back of an elephant, which in its turn rests on a turtle, while below it all is space. We are inclined to believe that this is the source whence Tammany derived its idea; at all events, if the former be possible, why also may not Cooper be able in a like manner to bear up Tammany? Even in so exact a science as mathematics something has to be taken for granted. Why, then, subject Atlas to any impertinent inquiries as to the firmness of his foothold or the solidity of his base? Give us the commission, gentlemen. What are a few millions more or less, when contrasted with the development of a splendid principle?

HOW TO LIGHTEN TAXATION.

From the N. Y. Times.

We referred the other day to the burdens and inequalities of taxation in New York State, and to their fatal effects on our prosperity. The great question for the whole people is, "What shall be the remedies?" Shall we allow the present system to continue, and finally thus drain the life-blood from our community, seeing our capital and population emigrate where there are no such burdens and clogs, or shall we inaugurate a new and better system? These are the questions which Mr. Wells undertakes to answer in his recent very able report to the Legislature, and which the Legislature itself must soon consider.

Evidently the first thing in an efficient system of taxation should be equality and certainty in assessments and collection. If this be not secured, the burden of taxation falls on a few interests, and on the honest who do not conceal or misrepresent their property. No doubt the present universal under-valuation of real estate might be checked by the appointment of a "Board of Assessment," which should be required to enforce the laws. Such a board in Philadelphia advanced the valuation the first year from $160,000,000 to $445,000,000, and reduced the rate of taxation from $4 to $1·40.

The matter of the valuation of personal property is much more difficult. Nearly all nations have abandoned the effort in despair. The attempt by officials results in a general depravation of popular morals in reporting property, or in the removal of personal effects from the locality. Thus in Philadelphia an annual tax was laid on watches, and the assessors could find only 12,871 watches. In Boston the decrease in personal valuation the past year has been $6,452,900; a large number of wealthy citizens leaving to escape taxation. The experience in the New York cities is that a rich man never pays a tax on the full valuation of his personal property but once; he then sells his property and changes his residence. The Scotch custom is to make the rental of occupied premises an index of "means and substance." The French tax law is based on this same principle, no effort being made to get at precisely the personal property of each citizen, but to fix the tax at the twentieth part of the rent paid. This is also the principle in Belgium and Holland, and was the one substantially advocated by the greatest financier of this country, Alexander Hamilton.

Mr. Wells proposes to get over the difficulties, both in the valuation of real estate and personal property, by an ingenious device. Real estate shall be assessed by the board of assessment at one-half its market value. Then, on the principle that the market value of real estate is always proportional to the personal or productive property upon it, the buildings are to be taxed also on fifty per cent. of their market value. Thus taxation would be highest where there is the most capital in cities, and lowest in the sparsely-settled agricultural districts. Then the personal property of the owner or tenant, whether householder or manufacturer, is supposed to be three times his rental or rental value, and is taxed accordingly. Thus, if the property is situated in Rochester, and the full value is $4000, the regular rate of taxation (at four per cent.) would be $160; but on a valuation of fifty per cent., as proposed, it would be $80. But, under the proposed reforms of taxation, it is not believed that the rate will be more than two per cent. on a fifty per cent. valuation, which in this case would be $40, divided between house and land. The personal property of the tenant would be supposed to be three times his rental, which last, at ten per cent., would be $400, making his estimated personal estate at $1200, the tax on which, at two per cent., would be $24; so that the total taxation in this case would be $64, instead of $160, plus the taxes on mortgages and personal property, according to the present law. By this device, real estate throughout our State would pay less, while personal property would pay more. Under this system the valuation of personal property in New York city would be raised from $281,000,000 to $504,000,000; and throughout the State, over a thousand millions. Taxes thus would fall heaviest on those best able to bear them, and no temptation to dishonesty would be offered.

Mr. Wells also strongly recommends the taxation of all corporations which are in the nature of monopolies—such as gas companies, national banks, State banks, railroad corporations, omnibuses, ferries, and bridges. The commissioners believe that on a true valuation of these, a revenue might be obtained by the State equivalent to that now received from the whole valuation of the personal property of the State. We trust that these carefully-considered recommendations of the commission will be closely considered, and, if approved, intelligently adopted.

STEALING MADE EASY.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The report of the Committee on Appropriations, which was directed by the House of Representatives to make an investigation into Indian affairs, is in the main a sensible, just, and practical document; but it involves a statement of unpunished iniquity and of official impotence which it is hard to read with patience. A part of the duties devolved upon the committee by the resolution of December 12, 1870, was to inquire whether any portion of the sum of $90,000, appropriated for the Quapaw Indians by the act of July 15, 1870, had been paid to other parties, or diverted from its intended use. By that act the sum mentioned was appropriated to fulfil the stipulations of the treaty made with those Indians, by which *pro rata* payments were to be made personally to each claimant or his heir, according to the usages of the tribe. To insure the exact and honest execution of these provisions a clerk was detailed from the office of the Secretary of the Interior to make the payments in accordance with his special orders. That was done last October, in a manner which would scarcely appear satisfactory to the least prudish conscience.

We are indebted to a Mr. Earle, of Worcester, for some account of the way in which this extraordinary operation was managed. He was one of a committee "appointed from New England," as the report informs us, "to take a general interest in behalf of the Indians." He heard of this occasion, and went to the room where the worthy gentlemen were assembled who were to carry out the intentions of the Government, and mentioned that he was interested in seeing justice done to the Indians, and asked if he might assist, "if there was space in the room." The room seemed sufficiently capacious, and he took his seat and observed with Massachusetts clearness of spirit the payment of the Indians' claims. It was as simple as good morning. "For instance," says Mr. Earle, "No. 75 came in. His claim was $338·21. * * * Williamson (the clerk from the Interior Department) sung out the amount and handed the money to the Indian." The Indian, in the presence of Mr. Williamson and of Mr. Mitchell, the United States agent, then gave the storekeeper whatever he said his debt was, and to General James G. Blunt, to whom he owed nothing whatever, one-third of the whole amount. It had all been arranged beforehand, and there was no delay. The scene is too cynical. These cowardly officials, evidently afraid to insist upon justice, though they claim to have made a formal protest, stood by and permitted this shameless robbery of the poor and ignorant savages by one of the leading men of Kansas. It was clearly the result of a conspiracy between Blunt and Mitchell. These two knaves had persuaded the Indians that Blunt had induced the President to make the treaty and Congress to make the appropriation, and that therefore 33⅓ per centum of the sum coming to them was due to Blunt. This scoundrel, in his own testimony before the committee, admits that in addition to this robbery of the Quapaws, he had taken 40 per centum from the Choctaws, and 50 from the Chickasaws. He was so thoroughly steeped in the corruption and demoralization which seem inseparable from the conduct of Indian affairs on the border, that he related these disgraceful facts with the greatest candor and unconcern, evidently regarding the transaction as a laudable stroke of business—unconscious as a gorilla of his naked ugliness. It must be confessed that the amount he had stolen was sufficient to stifle the voice of conscience in any naturally vicious mind. Out of the payment of $125,000 to the Chickasaws, Blunt received $62,500; out of $84,000 to the Choctaws, he received $33,600; and out of $90,000 to the Quapaws, $30,000; in all $126,100, out of payments amounting to $299,000. This is, for Kansas, a handsome fortune—enough to cause journalism to speak with respect of the General, and to make him an object of interest to venal legislators. If he is permitted to keep this booty, it will not be difficult to foresee the taint of rottenness he will bring into the politics of his State by his restless rascalities and more pernicious example.

Is there no remedy, no redress, for this open robbery? The committee languidly say there is not. "Your committee are not aware that anything can be done to punish those who have heretofore extorted money from the Indians, or aided others in so doing, except to cause strict inquiry to be made into the conduct of such of these persons as are still in the employ of the Government, and dismiss from the service all who have knowingly violated the law." This they recommend, and also additional legislation to prevent and punish these robberies in future. But all this seems futile. What do these rogues, with their pockets bursting with plunder, care for dismissal? If punishment be escaped this time, a way will be found to circumvent the laws of prevention. The impunity of Blunt and Mitchell is a fact more powerful in influence than any statute that can be framed in Washington. Their rascally prosperity will make thieves of hundreds. Let them be compelled to disgorge, and the work of prevention will be vastly simplified.

THE BRAZEN MONOPOLISTS.

From the N. Y. World.

The Grant administration must bear the stigma of interpreting and enforcing the tariff laws in the interest, not of the whole body of the people, but of a small class of manufacturing monopolists. The few friends of Grant who do not sympathize with protectionists of the Greeley class have heretofore insisted that Congress was alone to blame for the monstrous rate of duty collected on imported merchandise, and that Grant was irresponsible both in law and fact. This defense can, after the recent exposure in court, avail them no longer, since it is *proven* that a large part of these cruel rates are levied by executive construction, which not only the law forbids, but Grant can and should prevent, and would prevent were he not a supple agent of protective plunderers. He is not ignorant of the monopolist extortions practised by the Treasury Department in the name of law, for his attention has been repeatedly called thereto, and to the significant fact that his subordinate in that department has intimated in writing to a committee of Congress the necessity of altogether depriving importers of the right to maintain suits at law against collectors of customs to test the true rates of duty and recover back money illegally exacted. We know that Grant, when remonstrated with last spring for Boutwell's absurd regulations in respect to the luggage of passengers arriving in the United States, replied that he "did not believe in our people buying things abroad, anyhow," the ignoramus! This remark furnishes the key to his own policy and that of his administration respecting imported goods.

The full force of the extraordinary conduct of the Grant administration in construing the copper act of 1869 must be felt in order to realize how thoroughly it is prostituted to the clique of protective swindlers, and also to appreciate the tricks of the after.

If it had been proposed in Congress at that date to increase the rates of duty on Dutch metal by 35 per centum, on bronze powders by 25 per centum, on bronzes by 10 per centum, and on all manufactures of brass by 10 per centum, the scheme would have provoked fierce opposition, and possibly a successful resistance. Hence deceit was resorted to. While pretending only to levy increased duties on copper ore and articles visibly made of copper, or of which copper was palpably a component of chief value, like a copper kettle with an iron handle, the monopolists cunningly inserted in the bill this clause:—"On all manufactures of which copper is component of chief value, not otherwise herein provided for, 45 per centum of chief value."

On this clause Boutwell issues this circular:—

"All articles made of the composition usually known as brass—copper being the component of chief value in the goods imported as above—should be subject to the duty of 45 per centum ad valorem. The fact that brass, and many other articles of which copper forms the principal part, have other distinctive names, never known as manufactures of copper in commerce, does not affect the question of the duty imposed by this act."

Now, every man's common sense, except that of the Grant administration and the monopolists, to say nothing of his legal sense, revolts at such an interpretation of the clause of the act referred to. But yet this decision was enforced by all of the collectors for two years, and is to-day enforced, despite the recent judgment of the court.

The defendant's counsel asked the judge to instruct the jury that—

"1. Brass is an article well known to commerce and the revenue laws, and if the jury shall find that Dutch metal is manufactured therefrom as a distinct article, then it is not liable to duty under the copper act of February, 1869."

And the court so ruled, and added:—

"This act of 1869 must be read in connection with the prior acts of 1861 and 1862, wherein Congress had placed a duty of 35 per cent. upon copper, brass, and other metals, and had recognized brass as a metal, although it must contain copper, and although copper is necessarily the component material of chief value therein. Then Congress, by the act of 1869, took out copper alone from the operation of the acts of 1861 and 1862. Congress took out no other metal. They did not take out brass. They left brass to be subject to 35 per cent. duty. They took out every article which is a manufacture of copper, or of which copper shall be a component of chief value, not otherwise herein provided for.' Under the acts of 1861, 1862, and 1869, Dutch metal is not a manufacture of which copper is the component of chief value, if it is a manufacture of which brass is the component of chief value; that is, if the copper and the zinc which enter into the composition of Dutch metal do assume, in the judgment of the jury upon the evidence, in the progress towards Dutch metal from the raw copper and the raw zinc, the condition of brass, in the sense of the brass of commerce, and as 'brass' is used in the acts of 1861 and 1862, then the Dutch metal is a manufacture of brass, and being thus a manufacture of brass it is not a manufacture of copper within the meaning of the act of 1869.'

The record of the trial of the case disclosed that the administration, in increasing the rate of duty on Dutch metal by 35 per centum, consulted with a person in this city, and with him alone, who was endeavoring to produce the article in this country and could not, owing to the high price of labor. The enormous increase of duty was made to enable him and other experimenters to keep out cheap Dutch metal for room paper and general ornamentation.

But this is not all. It has repeatedly been laid down as the true rule of statute construction in this country and England that tariff laws and tax laws are in cases of ambiguity to be interpreted in favor of the citizen. The reason is that taking the money of a citizen is a tremendous exercise of sovereignty, and the legislative warrant therefor must be clear and explicit. The lawmakers are bound to leave no ambiguity in that respect on the statute book. Judge Blatchford quoted the words of his judicial superior, Judge Nelson, with great force:—"Duties are never imposed upon a citizen in cases of serious ambiguity in the language of an act, or doubtful classification of articles, or vague or doubtful interpretation, and that in all these cases the construction must be in favor of the importer."

But the Treasury Department every day runs in the face of this sound rule of interpretation. Its construction is constantly in favor of the *government*, not the importer and consumer. Everything is made to give way to the monopolists, under the passionate falsehood of a desire to reduce the public debt. How long, and yet how long, shall these things be?

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ TREASURER'S OFFICE, ST. JOSEPH and Denver City Railroad Company.
ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Jan. 28, 1871.
The interest and coupons due Feb. 15, 1871, on the first mortgage eight per cent. (8 per cent.) gold bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company will be paid at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the city of New York, upon presentation and application, on and after that date, free of Government tax.
2 7 26tf THOMAS E. TOOTLE, Treasurer.

☞ THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the "EXCELSIOR PRESS BRICK MANUFACTURING COMPANY" will be held at their Office, No. 309 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, on MONDAY, March 13 (second Monday), 1871, at 12 o'clock noon.
W. D. COMEGYS,
2 3 fw2t Secretary.

☞ THURSTON'S IVORY PEARL TOOTH POWDER is the best article for cleansing and preserving the teeth. For sale by all Druggists. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle. 11 26 stuthly

☞ DR. F. R. THOMAS, No. 911 WALNUT ST., formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to extracting teeth without pain, with fresh nitrous oxide gas. 11 17t

☞ DISPENSARY FOR SKIN DISEASES, NO. 216 S. ELEVENTH Street.
Patients treated gratuitously at this institution daily at 11 o'clock. 1 14

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ NOTICE.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF DELINQUENT TAXES,
No. 11 STATE HOUSE ROW.

The REGISTER OF UNPAID TAXES FOR 1870 AND PRIOR YEARS having been completed, notice is hereby given that the books are NOW OPEN for the payment of said TAXES.

Under the provisions of the ACT OF ASSEMBLY OF MARCH 22, 1870, proceedings will IMMEDIATELY be commenced for the COLLECTION OF SAID TAX, either out of the PERSONAL PROPERTY OR REAL ESTATE.

Parties desiring to pay in the office, and escape further trouble and annoyance, can do so by calling between 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. daily.

JOHN L. HILL,
Collector of Delinquent Taxes,
No. 11 STATE HOUSE ROW,
3 2 (Second Story).

☞ POSTPONEMENT OF THE NEXT STATE CONVENTION.

The following resolutions were passed yesterday by the State Central Committee:—

HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE,
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 24, 1871.

Resolved, That the time for the meeting of the Republican State Convention be and the same is hereby postponed until WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of May next, and that the delegates who may be elected thereto be and they are hereby requested to assemble at the Hall of the House of Representatives, Harrisburg, at 12 o'clock noon on said day.

Resolved, That Mahlon H. Dickinson, Esq., of Philadelphia, be appointed chairman of the State Central Committee, in place of the Hon. John Covode, deceased.

Resolved, That the Republican State Central Committee heartily endorses the action of the Republican members of the Legislature in supporting the bill providing for the call of a convention to revise and amend the Constitution of the State.

Resolved, By the Republican State Central Committee, that we endorse the action of the Philadelphia members of the committee in opposing the passage of bills to govern the city of Philadelphia by commissioners to be named by the Legislature.

2 25 MAHLON H. DICKINSON, Chairman.

☞ HEADQUARTERS UNION REPUBLICAN CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,
No. 1105 CHESNUT Street.

In accordance with the rules of the Union Republican party, the Republican Board of Registering Officers will meet in their respective divisions on TUESDAY next, 7th inst., between the hours of 4 and 8 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of correcting the registry of Republican voters.

And on TUESDAY, the 14th inst., between the hours of 4 and 8 o'clock P. M., the Republican citizens will meet in their respective divisions, and elect one Senatorial and one Representative Delegate, to meet in Convention on WEDNESDAY, March 15, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing Delegates to the State Convention to nominate an Auditor and Surveyor-General. Said elections shall be conducted as provided for under the new rules of the Union Republican party, viz.:—"By a Board composed of the present Republican Election Officers and the Division Executive Committee, and all credentials shall be signed by a majority of said Board."

The election officers to conduct the next annual primary election shall be elected at the same time as provided for under new rule No. 8:—"Each Republican citizen shall be entitled to vote for one election officer, and the one having the highest number of votes shall act as Judge, the second in number shall act as Inspector to keep the registry, and the third in number shall be the Inspector to take the tickets."

By order of the Union Republican City Executive Committee.
JOHN L. HILL,
President.
JOHN MCCULLOUGH, M. C. HONG, } Secretaries.
3 3 5t

☞ REDEMPTION OF CIVIL BONDS OF 1860.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, TREASURY DEPARTMENT, SACRAMENTO, February 1, 1871.

Whereas, There is on this day in the State Treasury the sum of twenty-eight thousand ($28,000) dollars which, under the provisions of an act of the Legislature of said State entitled "An act to provide for the paying certain equitable claims against the State of California, and to contract a funded debt for that purpose," approved April 30, 1860, is set apart for the redemption of Civil Bonds of said State, issued under the provisions of said act, notice is hereby given that

SEALED PROPOSALS

for the surrender of said Bonds will be received at this Department for the amount above specified until the

10TH DAY OF APRIL, 1871,

at 11 o'clock A. M.

No bid will be entertained at more than par value, and a responsible guarantee must accompany each proposal, which must be indorsed "Sealed Proposals for the surrender of Civil Bonds of 1860."

Said bonds will be redeemed and interest paid in gold and silver coin of the United States, and must be surrendered within ten days after the acceptance of the proposal for their redemption.

A. F. CORONEL,
2 14eod t4 10 State Treasurer.

☞ REDEMPTION OF STATE BONDS.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, TREASURY DEPARTMENT, SACRAMENTO, Feb. 1, 1871.

Whereas, there is on this day in the State Treasury the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand ($250,000) dollars, which, under the provisions of an act of the Legislature of said State, entitled "An Act to provide for paying certain equitable claims against the State of California, and to contract a funded debt for that purpose," approved April 28, 1866; and also under the provisions of an act amendatory of said act, approved April 27, 1860, is set apart for the redemption of Civil Bonds of said State, issued under the provisions of said first mentioned act, notice is hereby given that

SEALED PROPOSALS

for the surrender of said Bonds will be received at this Department for the amount above specified, until the

10TH DAY OF APRIL, A. D. 1871,

at 11 o'clock A. M.

No bids will be entertained at more than par value, and a responsible guarantee must accompany each proposal, which must be marked "Sealed Proposals for the Redemption of Civil Bonds of 1857."

Said bonds must be surrendered within ten days after the acceptance of the proposals for their redemption.

A. F. CORONEL,
2 14 eod t 4 10 State Treasurer.

☞ THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.

D. T. GAGE,
5 30 tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent.

GROCERIES, ETC.

LONDON BROWN STOUT AND SCOTCH ALE,

In glass and stone, by the cask or dozen.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7 Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAMSHIP LINE.—Steam to and from NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL, AND QUEENSTOWN. Steamers sail WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY.

Cabin, $75 and $85; Steerage, $38. Excursion tickets, good for one year, liberally reduced. Persons sending for their friends can obtain tickets (Steerage) for $33. Tickets to and from Londonderry and Glasgow by this favorite route at the same low currency rates.

Passengers booked to and from London, Paris, Hamburg, Havre, Bremen, etc., at lowest rates.

NOTE.—The magnificent Ocean Steamships of this line are among the largest in the world, and are celebrated for speed, safety, and comfort. Owing to reduction, rates are now $15 in Cabin and $9 in steerage cheaper than other first-class lines.

For passage, or bank drafts for any amount, payable at sight in all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, and in principal cities of Norway, Sweden, Denmark, France, Germany, and Italy, apply to

WALLER & CO., *Agents*,
1 16 *No. 204 WALNUT St., just above Second.*

THE REGULAR STEAMSHIPS ON THE PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE are ALONE authorized to issue through bills of lading to interior points South and West in connection with South Carolina Railroad Company.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
Vice-President So. C. RR. Co.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, La.

The YAZOO will sail for New Orleans, via Havana, on Friday, ——, at 8 A. M.

The HERCULES will sail from New Orleans, via Havana, on March ——.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to MOBILE, GALVESTON, INDIANOLA, ROCKPORT, LAVACCA, and BRAZOS, and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red river freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.

The TONAWANDA will sail for Savannah on Saturday, March 11, at 8 A. M.

The WYOMING will sail from Savannah on Saturday, March 11.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.

The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington on Monday, March 13, at 6 A. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Saturday, March 18.

Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.

Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington at as low rates as by any other route.

Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
6 15 No. 130 S. THIRD Street.

CLYDE'S STEAM LINES.—Office, No. 12 South WHARVES.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR-LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY "at noon," from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

No bills of lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing day.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air-line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and at Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West via Virginia and Tennessee Air-line, and Richmond and Danville Railroads.

Freights HANDLED BUT ONCE and taken at LOWER RATES than by any other line.

No charge for commissions, drayage, or any expense of transfer. Steamships insure at lowest rates.

FREIGHTS RECEIVED DAILY.

State-room accommodations for passengers.

WM. P. PORTER, Agent, Richmond and City Point. T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents, Norfolk.

PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE.

THURSDAY LINE FOR CHARLESTON, and all interior points of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, etc.

The first-class Steamship VIRGINIA, Captain Hunter, will sail on Thursday, March 9, at 12 o'clock, noon, from Pier 8, North Wharves, above Arch street.

Through bills of lading to all principal points in South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, etc., etc.

Rates of freight as low as by any other route.

For freight or passage apply on the Pier, as above.

WM. A. COURTNEY, Agent in Charleston.

FOR NEW YORK DAILY—VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL. EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The CHEAPEST and QUICKEST water communication between Philadelphia and New York.

Steamers of this Line will commence loading on or about March 10, leaving daily as usual, from first wharf above MARKET Street, Philadelphia, and foot of WALL Street, New York.

Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York North, East, and West, free of commission.

Freight forwarded on accommodating terms.

JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, New York.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, GEORGETOWN and Washington, D. C., Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, connecting with Orange and Alexandria Railroad.

Steamers leave regularly every SATURDAY at noon, from First Wharf above MARKET Street.

Freights received daily.

HYDE & TYLER, Agents, Georgetown, D. C.
M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents, Alexandria, Va.

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE TOW-BOAT COMPANY.

Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.

CAPTAIN JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.
OFFICE, No. 12 South WHARVES,
PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., AGENTS

For all the above lines.
No. 12 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia, where further information may be obtained. 2 28

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.
SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES.
Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.

The steam propellers of this company will commence loading on the 8th of March.

Through in twenty-four hours.

Goods forwarded to any point free of commission.

Freights taken on accommodating terms.

Apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,
4 2 No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,

TUESDAYS,
THURSDAYS,
AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAMSHIPS

SAN SALVADOR, Captain Nickerson, from Pier No. 8 North River.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

MONTGOMERY, Captain Faircloth, from Pier No. 13 North River.

R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 98 West street.

LEO, Captain Dearborn, from Pier No. 16 East River.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South street.

GENERAL BARNES, Captain Mallory, from Pier No. 36 North River.

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty street.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line. 11 6t
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

ORELLARD STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR NEW YORK,

SAILING TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS AT NOON,

are now receiving freight at winter rates, commencing December 28. All goods shipped on and after this date will be charged as agreed upon by the agents of this company.

INSURANCE ONE-EIGHTH OF ONE PER CENT.

No bill of lading or receipt signed for less than fifty cents, and no insurance effected for less than one dollar premium.

For further particulars and rates apply at Company's office, Pier 33 East river, New York, or to

JOHN F. OHL,
PIER 19 NORTH WHARVES.

N. B.—Extra rates on small packages iron, metals etc. 2 8 tf

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

City of London, Saturday, March 11, at 9 A. M.
City of Brussels, Saturday, March 18, at 2 P. M.
City of Limerick, via Halifax, Tuesday, March 21, at 1 P. M.
City of Washington, Saturday, March 25, at 8 A. M.

and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier No. 45 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By Mail Steamer Sailing every Saturday.

Payable in gold.		Payable in currency.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Halifax	20	To Halifax	15

Passengers also forwarded to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the company's office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.; Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL. UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

MERRIMACK, Captain Wier.
SOUTH AMERICA, Captain E. L. Tinklepaugh.
NORTH AMERICA, Captain G. B. Slocum.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
12 10† No. 5 Bowling-green, New York.

WHITE STAR LINE

OCEANIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S LINE OF NEW STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK, IRELAND.

The company's fleet comprises the following magnificent full-powered ocean steamships, the six largest in the world:—

OCEANIC, Captain Murray.	ARCTIC.
ATLANTIC, Captain Thompson.	BALTIC.
PACIFIC, Captain Perry.	ADRIATIC.

These new vessels have been designed specially for the transatlantic trade, and combine speed, safety, and comfort.

Passenger accommodations unrivalled.

Parties sending for their friends in the old country can now obtain prepaid tickets.

Steerage, $32, currency.

Other rates as low as any first-class line.

For further particulars apply to ISMAY, IMRIE & CO., No. 10 WATER Street, Liverpool, and No. 7 EAST INDIA Avenue, LEADENHALL Street, London; or at the company's offices, No. 19 BROADWAY, New York.

1 1† J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS Sail every Saturday and alternate Wednesday to and from Glasgow and Derry.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden, or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably, and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.	"EXTRA" STEAMERS.
ANGLIA,	IOWA,
AUSTRALIA,	TYRIAN,
BRITANNIA,	BRITANNIA,
INDIA,	IOWA,
COLUMBIA,	TYRIAN,
EUROPA.	BRITANNIA.

From Pier 20 North river, New York, at noon.

Rates of Passage, Payable in Currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry:—

First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.

Cabin excursion tickets (good for twelve months), securing best accommodations, $130.

Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.

Certificates, at reduced rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS,
12 27† No. 7 BOWLING GREEN.

CORDAGE, ETC.

CORDAGE.

Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage

At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.

EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.,

Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue.

Store, No. 23 N. WATER St. and 22 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

6 12 12m PHILADELPHIA

JOHN S. LEE & CO., ROPE AND TWINE MANUFACTURERS,
DEALERS IN NAVAL STORES,
ANCHORS AND CHAINS,
SHIP CHANDLERY GOODS, ETC.,
Nos. 46 and 48 NORTH WHARVES.

WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL.

No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts

IMPORTERS OF

Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

PURE RYE WHISKIES,

IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 2 2tf

PATENTS.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 21, 1871.

On the petition of DANIEL S. NIPPES, of Upper Merion Township, Pennsylvania, administrator of Albert S. Nippes, deceased, praying for the extension of a patent granted to the said Albert S. Nippes, on the 21st day of April, 1857, for an improvement in Grinding Saws:

It is ordered that the testimony in the case be closed on the 21st day of March next, that the time for filing arguments and the Examiner's report be limited to the 31st day of March next, and that said petition be heard on the 5th day of April next.

Any person may oppose this extension.

SAMUEL A. DUNCAN,
2 10 20t Acting Commissioner of Patents.

OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

This Company is prepared to sell lots, clear of all encumbrances, on reasonable term. Purchasers can see plans at the office of the Company,

NO. 518 WALNUT STREET,

Or at the Cemetery, where all information needed will be cheerfully given.

By giving notice at the office, carriages will meet persons desirous of purchasing lots at Tioga Station on the Germantown Railroad, and convey them to the Cemetery and return, free of charge.

ALFRED C. HARMER, President.
MARTIN LANDENBERGER, Treas.
MICHAEL NISBET, Sec'y. 10 5 wfm 6m

Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory.

JOHN T. BAILEY,

N. E. Cor. WATER and MARKET Sts.

ROPE AND TWINE, BAGS and BAGGING, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.

Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. Also, WOOL SACKS.

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS and Manufacturers of Cocoaine Tin

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—Colonel William McMichael on Saturday, at the League House, was tendered a complimentary banquet in honor of his safe return from San Domingo. A large assemblage of the most prominent Philadelphians was present. At 9 o'clock the table was spread and ample justice was done to the viands displayed. Colonel McMichael, in reply to a call from Colonel Bingham, made a speech in which the following points were embodied:—First, No United States Government official is interested in any way in any lands, mines, contracts, bonds or property of any kind whatever in the republic of San Domingo. Second, Its soil is at least as fertile as Cuba, and Cubans themselves, in view of annexation, are bringing capital to invest there. Third, The people are intelligent, although uneducated, for they know enough to be largely in favor of annexation.

Letters were received from distinguished personages, expressing their sorrow for compelled absence on the occasion.

—The funeral of Captain Silas Wilson, late of the 2d Regiment, was largely attended yesterday.

—The damages for opening Pechin street, Roxborough, amount to $2400, of which amount the city pays $800, and property owners the balance.

—Good Samaritan Lodge, I. O. O. F., celebrated its anniversary a few nights since and conferred the degree of Rebecca on seven ladies.

—A New York swindler is mailing circulars to this city offering to sell counterfeit money.

—William M. Bunn, Register of Wills, has been held in $1500 bail for subornation of perjury, on a charge made by Charles Hartnack. Another charge of embezzlement will be heard this afternoon.

—A company of colored soldiers were attacked at Twelfth and Bainbridge streets yesterday, and several parties were injured.

—Colonel John W. Forney was entertained by a party of his newspaper friend at a banquet on Saturday night.

—Samuel Schmidt, a saloon-keeper, for trying to corrupt a witness of the United States District Court has been held in bail to answer.

—The tax receipts for the last four days of the past week amounted to $1,057,809·66.

—The following is the bi-monthly report of the Dispensary of St. Mary's Hospital, Frankford road and Palmer street:—Visits made to Dispensary, 1162; new patients, 503; males, 160; females, 235; children under ten years, 108; accident cases, 31. The nativities of these were as follows:—United States, 252; Ireland, 172; Germany, 56; England, 16; other countries, 7.

—A greenhorn, on Saturday night, was decoyed into a gambling saloon near Chesnut street, and lost $165.

Domestic Affairs.

—The Arkansas impeachment scheme is evidently a failure.

—The coal panic is reported to be at an end in New York city.

—The ex-members of Congress have nearly all departed from Washington.

—The excitement in Utah over the new mining grounds is rapidly increasing.

—It is reported that Attorney-General Akerman is soon to retire from his official position.

—The Governor of Virginia has signed the bill chartering the Washington and Richmond Railroad.

—The impeachment trial of Governor Holden of North Carolina continues to progress but very slowly.

—The Louisiana State Fair buildings at New Orleans were burned yesterday, involving a loss of $80,000. Powers' statue of Washington, belonging to the State, was destroyed.

—Sheriff Jackson, of Trinity county, California, has just been convicted in the United States Circuit Court on a charge of having illegally collected the foreign miners' tax from Chinamen.

Foreign Affairs.

—Paris is fast resuming its ordinary appearance.

—Emperor William is about to return to Prussia.

—Paris was evacuated by the Germans on Friday.

—Several of the Paris newspapers have resumed publication.

—The French soldiers interned in Belgium will soon be released.

—The 2d Prussian Army Corps has commenced to march homeward.

—All restrictions upon persons passing in and out of Paris have been removed.

—The Prussian forces that occupied Paris have withdrawn from behind the Seine.

—Serious disturbances have occurred at Angers, several persons being killed and wounded.

—Bourbaki's forces now in Switzerland will commence moving back to France on Wednesday.

—To-morrow the headquarters of the Emperor and Von Moltke will be removed from Versailles.

—A Bordeaux despatch says, upon leaving that city it is probable that the Assembly will go to Fontainebleau.

—It is officially announced that a treaty of commerce between Italy and the United States has just been signed.

—Several of the members of the "Radical Left" have gone to Paris, and there is talk that some contemplate resigning.

—Prince Frederick Charles has been appointed commander-in-chief of the army of occupation in France, with his headquarters at Rheims.

—A royal commission has condemned the British iron-clad Water Witch, and pronounced the iron-clad Hotspur unsuitable for ocean voyages.

—Thiers declines to make a treaty of commerce with Germany, on the ground that it is necessary for France to imitate the United States, and restore equilibrium by high tariffs.

Important Declaration of the French Soldiers in Germany.

A communication from Leipsic, under date of February 17, has the following:—

As already announced, a petition to the National Assembly at Bordeaux is circulating among the French prisoners, in which the captured French army in Germany makes the following declarations:—"We will obey the Government which France shall choose; but if our position as soldiers prohibits us from taking part in the political struggle we have the right to demand, as citizens, that the Government to which it will be our duty to give our blood shall be the true expression of the will of the country. We have, therefore, the honor to request you to appeal to universal suffrage in order to decide the following two questions—First, monarchy or republic; second, the name of the monarch in case of the monarchy being successful. We, beforehand, engage, upon our honor, to submit to the will of the country."

—New Bedford, Mass., laments the decadence of the whale-fishery, and longs for the introduction of manufactories and skilled labor.

—The Lincoln School-house, in San Francisco, which was burned by an incendiary a week ago, was the finest edifice of the sort in the city. It cost nearly $100,000, and accommodated over 1000 pupils. Three or four attempts to burn school-houses have recently been made in California.

POISONED LETTERS.

A New and Alarming Villainous Device.

Allud ng to an alarming piece of intelligence, which has appeared in a medical contemporary, to the effect that a gentleman occupying a most important post in the country has, by his chemical researches, made out a composition which, when used in a letter, has the effect of immediately killing the person who opens the envelope, the London *Daily News* says:—

Not even in the annals of Italian poisoners do we find records of so destructive a device as that hit upon by the gentleman who occupies "a most important post in the country." We sincerely trust, if the appalling news be true, that the ingenious proprietor of the modern "happy despatch" is a person capable of keeping a secret. Otherwise public men would regard the unopened letters on their breakfast-tables with perhaps some apprehension, while certain classes of persons—Irish landlords, for example—might refuse everything from the postman save a halfpenny card. Our contemporary vouches for the acquirements and credibility, as well as the social standing, of the contributor who furnished the statements to which we are referring, and adds that a recent extract from a Canadian newspaper, on the sudden demise of a person of note, "looks very ugly." He received an anonymous letter, and, while reading it, he fell down insensible, and shortly after expired. It is said the letter contained some poisonous substance.

THE FEMALE MINSTRELS.

The Row in Wilmington—Card from the Manager.

Mr. C. E. Rollins, manager of Duprez & Benedict's Opera House, publishes a card in the Wilmington *Commercial* in which he says:—

I wish to set myself right before the people of Wilmington in relation to the performance that was to be given by the Excelsior Female Minstrels at the Institute on February 22. The origin of the row was rum. The orchestra was so drunk that they could not do anything, and I engaged the best I could find in the town; but they could not read music. We found at the last minute when the music was placed before them they could not play it, and left. I asked Charlie Gleason to go and tell the people that they could have their tickets or get their money; he said he would, and I went to the door to give out tickets when I saw Mr. Harleigh on the stage; I did not hear what he said, but saw the rush. I at once started to go to the ladies to get them out, but before I got there I was surrounded, and would have been hurt if it had not been for some young men in red shirts (I judge them to be firemen) who said, "Give the man a fair show," and they protected me until one of the police came. I gave the ticket-box to him and turned over all the money except $15 which had been paid for the rent of the hall. I did not receive one cent of the money, and I even turned my overcoat pocket out and gave up what had been taken at the door, as the officer will testify.

EDUCATIONAL.

A. R. TAYLOR'S SINGING ACADEMY, NO. 812 ARCH Street, The Spring Term will commence on MONDAY, March 6. Night classes for Ladies and Gentlemen. A class for beginners will be formed on Monday next. Terms $2 per quarter. The Tuesday and Friday classes will be continued. Terms $3 per quarter. The evening classes will meet at a quarter before 8. The quarter will consist of twelve lessons. Afternoon classes for ladies, two lessons per week, $20. Private lessons given as usual. Pupils can enter their names from 2 until 6½ o'clock P. M. daily. 3 2 6t

HARVARD UNIVERSITY

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.,

Comprises the following Departments:—

Harvard College, the University Lectures, Divinity School, Law School, Medical School, Dental School, Lawrence Scientific School, School of Mining and Practical Geology, Bussey Institution (a School of Agriculture and Horticulture), Botanic Garden, Astronomical Observatory, Museum of Comparative Zoology, Peabody Museum of Archæology, Episcopal Theological School.

The next academic year begins on September 28, 1871.

The first examination for admission to Harvard College will begin June 29, at 8 A. M. The second examination for admission to Harvard College, and the examinations for admission to the Scientific and Mining Schools, will begin September 28. The requisites for admission to the College have been changed this year. There is now a mathematical alternative for a portion of the classics. A circular describing the new requisites and recent examination papers will be mailed on application.

UNIVERSITY LECTURES.—Thirty-three courses in 1870-71, of which twenty begin in the week February 12-19. These lectures are intended for graduates of colleges, teachers, and other competent adults (men or women). A circular describing them will be mailed on application.

THE LAW SCHOOL has been reorganized this year. It has seven instructors, and a library of 16,000 volumes. A circular explains the new course of study, the requisites for the degree, and the cost of attending the school. The second half of the year begins February 13.

For catalogues, circulars, or information, address J. W. HARRIS, Secretary.
2 6 3m

EDGEHILL SCHOOL

MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.,

Four Miles from Philadelphia.

The session commenced MONDAY, January 9 1871.

For circulars apply to
3 21 1y Rev. T. W. CATTELL.

THE REV. DR. WELLS'

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR LITTLE BOYS

From Six to Fourteen years of age. Address the Rev. DR. WELLS,
2 28 tuths2m* Andalusia, Pa.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies, Pittsfield, Mass. Long and widely-known for superior facilities and rare beauty of location. Board and English tuition, $150 for half year, commencing February 23. Special terms to clerical patrons and teachers.
2 15 1m† Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

H. Y. LAUDERBACH'S ACADEMY,

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS,

A Primary, Preparatory, and Finishing School. Address Principal, No. 108 S. TENTH St. 2 11 1m

YOUNG MEN AND BOYS' ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, No. 1908 MT. VERNON street, Rev. JAMES G. SHINN, A. M., Principal. 12 31 smtu2m

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

CLOTH HOUSE.

JAMES & HUBER.

No. 11 North SECOND Street,

Sign of the Golden Lamb,

Are now receiving a large and splendid assortment of new styles of

FANCY CASSIMERES

And standard makes of DOESKINS, CLOTHS and COATINGS, [3 28 mwf

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

FORMING, EMBOSSING, PERFORATING, Cutting and Scoring Machines, for Metals, Bonnets and Hats, Paper and other materials, MOULDS, Dies, Punches, and Cutters.
GEORGE C. HOWARD,
5 9 m No. 17 S. EIGHTEENTH Street.

STEAM ENGINES, WITH PLAIN SLIDE valve, or cut off. Vertical, Horizontal, and Portable. Governors, Pumps, Pipes, and Valves.
GEORGE C. HOWARD,
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SHAFTING AND GEARING, PULLEYS, Hangers and Couplings, Speeds calculated, Shafting and Gearing arranged.
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MACHINISTS' TOOLS FOR ANY CLASS OF work, Founders, Forgers, and Boiler Makers, combining the latest improvements. GRINDSTONE boxes, Truing and Hacking Machines, will keep the stones true and sharp for quick and pleasant grinding. No dust.
GEORGE C. HOWARD,
5 9 m No. 17 S. EIGHTEENTH Street.

PROPOSALS.

ENGINEER OFFICE,
FIFTH LIGHTHOUSE DISTRICT,
BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 7, 1871.

TO IRON MANUFACTURERS.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, on forms furnished for the purpose by the Lighthouse Board, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on WEDNESDAY, March 8, 1871, FOR BUILDING TWO SCREW-PILE LIGHTHOUSES, one at BENONIS POINT, Choptank river, Md., in about eleven-feet water, and the other at LOVE POINT, head of Kent Island, mouth of Chester river, Md., in ten-feet water, according to the plans and specifications for the same, which can be had, together with such other needful information, on application to this office.

The Lighthouses will be built on wooden piles, surmounted by cast-iron sleeves, in a manner similar to certain other lighthouses in this district.

Proposals may be made for either or both Lighthouses, but the bids must state the price for each single structure.

Each bid must be accompanied by a written guarantee in the sum of one thousand dollars from two responsible parties, that in case the bid is accepted the bidder will within ten days thereafter enter into a contract on the terms of his bid. The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Proposals will be endorsed "Proposals for Building Screw-pile Lighthouses at Benonis Point, Choptank river, Md., and Love Point, Kent Island, Chesapeake Bay, Md.," and addressed to the undersigned.

PETER C. HAINS,
Captain of Engineers,
2 9 26† Lighthouse Engineer, Fifth District.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, BALTIMORE, MD.
FAYETTE STREET, NEAR CHARLES,
Third Story Union Bank Building,
MARCH 1, 1871.

Proposals are invited for dredging in the channel below Fort Carroll leading to this city. Proposals, to be *sealed* and in *duplicate*, *endorsed on outside*, and accompanied by a copy of this advertisement, will be received until noon of 1st day of APRIL, 1871, and will be opened in ten minutes thereafter, in the presence of such bidders as may wish to be present. About 75,000 cubic yards, more or less, to be removed. Length of haul of material averages about two miles. The object is to attain a depth of 22 feet at mean low water. The tide rises about one foot and one-half. Proposals will state kind of machinery to be used; average quantity in cubic yards to be removed daily; price per cubic yard, including excavation, removal, and deposit. Material to be measured in dumping scows.

The right to reject any bid is reserved.

Forms of Proposals and any desired information to be had on application at this office.

WILLIAM P. CRAIGHILL,
3 2 1m† Major of Engineers U. S. A.

OFFICE POST QUARTERMASTER,
FORT MONROE, Va., Feb. 13, 1871.

Will be sold at public auction, at Fort Monroe, Va., on the 15th day of March, 1871, at ten (10) o'clock A. M., about eleven thousand two hundred and fifty (11,250) yards "T" RAILROAD IRON (worn), together with a number of FROGS and HAIRS.

Property to be removed at expense of purchaser, within a reasonable time.

A deposit of ten (10) per cent. will be required upon acceptance of bid. Terms cash.

By order of the Secretary of War.

JAMES CURRY,
2 14tuthstm15t Lieutenant and A. A. Q. M.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. A.,
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 17, 1871.

Sealed Proposals, in triplicate, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on FRIDAY, March 17, 1871, for building a Brick or Stone Wall around the Richmond, Va., and Wilmington, N. C. National Cemeteries.

Forms for proposals, and specifications, furnished upon application to this office.

HENRY C. HODGES,
2 17 6t Major and Quartermaster, U. S. A.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE
OMAHA, Nebraska, Feb. 1, 1871.

There will be sold at public auction, at Fort McPherson, Nebraska, on MONDAY, March 6, 1871, a lot of condemned Quartermaster's Stores, Grain, and Clothing; and at North Platte, Nebraska, on TUESDAY, March 7, 1871, 37 condemned cavalry horses.

Terms:—Cash in Government funds.

ALEX. J. PERRY,
Chief Quartermaster Dept. Platte,
2 10 1M 6 Brevet Brigadier-General, U. S. A.

DRY GOODS.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT,

Have just received from New York:—

A new lot 16,000 yards Hamburg Edgings, Flouncings and Insertings, bought for cash, much under regular prices.

Pique Trimmings, Royal Ruffings.
Bayadere and straight tucked Ruffings.
New styles Linen Collars and Cuffs.
A large lot of Registered Edgings, 25, 38, 50, 56, 65, 75, 88c. a piece, 12 yards in a piece.
Bargains in Ladies' and Gents' Linen Hdkfs.
500 dozen Towels, at less than regular prices.
Heavy Huck Towels, 12½, 14, 16, 18, 20, 25, 31c.
Damask Towels, 25, 28, 35, 38, 40, 50, 56, 75c.
Napkins and Doylies.
White Goods, White Goods.
1 case Corded Piques, 25c., worth 31c.
New style Piques, 25, 31, 33, 38, and 50c.
Soft-finish Cambrics, Nainsooks, French Nainsooks.
Victoria Lawns, Swiss Muslins, French Muslins.
India Twill Long Cloths, etc. Satin Plaid Nainsooks, 18, 20, 22, 25, 28, 30, 31, 35, and 37½c.
MARSEILLES QUILTS.

Imported to order expressly for our sales, and are very cheap, from $3 up to $10.

6-4, 7-4, and 8-4 Table Linens. Russia Crash Toweling. Best makes Sheeting, Shirting, and Pillow-case Muslins at the very lowest market prices.

Black Alpacas, 31, 37½, 40, 45, 50, 62½, 75c., $1.
French Plaid Poplins, 31c.
Best Pacific Percales, 25c. a yard.
Bargains in all-wool Flannels, 25, 31, 37½, 45, 50c.
7-8 and 4-4 Ballardvale Flannels. Domet Flannels.

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. cor. EIGHTH and FILBERT.

N. B.—Bargains in Ladies', Gents', and Children's Hosiery.

Gents' Shirt Fronts, all Linen, 25, 31, 38, 40, 45, 50, 56, 60, and 65c. Boys' Shirt Fronts. 3 1

FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

OVER FIVE MILLIONS ($5,000,000) OF DOLLARS WORTH OF PROPERTY IN THE UNITED STATES HAS ACTUALLY BEEN SAVED BY THE EXTINGUISHER

Within the past three years; while in Philadelphia alone twenty-five fires, endangering property to the extent of HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS, have been extinguished during the past year by the same means. Our Machine is the IMPROVED CARBONIC ACID GAS FIRE EXTINGUISHER, and is indorsed and used by M. Baird & Co., Henry Disston & Son, Benjamin Bullock's Sons, Morris, Tasker & Co., Allan Wood & Co., Lacey & Phillips, Bromley Brothers, S. J. Solms, Charles Knen, Johnson & Co., Rimby & Madeira, Francis Perot & Sons, George W. Childs, Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Philadelphia and Boston Steamship Company, Philadelphia and Southern Steamship Company, and many other of our leading business men and corporations.

CAUTION.—All parties in this community are warned against buying or selling "Extinguishers" except those purchased from us or our agents, under penalty of immediate prosecution for infringement.

Our prices have been reduced, and the Machine is now within the reach of every property holder.

N. B.—One style made specially for private residences.

Union Fire Extinguisher Company

OFFICE, [1 28 stuthfrp

No. 118 MARKET STREET.

BOILERS, SAFE AND ECONOMICAL, SECtional Boilers, water in flues. The common Tubular, water outside of flues. Plain Cylinders, Tanks, Pans, and Digesters.
GEORGE C. HOWARD,
5 9 m No. 17 S. EIGHTEENTH Street.

CONSTRUCTION OF NEW MACHINES, WORKing Models, Screw and Gear Cutting, Skilful Millwrights, Machinists, and Boiler Makers furnished for repairs. Castings and Forgings.
GEORGE C. HOWARD,
5 9 m No. 17 S. EIGHTEENTH Street.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

To all Legatees, Creditors, and other persons interested, notice is hereby given that the following named persons did, on the dates annexed to their names, file the accounts of their Administration to the estates of those persons deceased, and Guardians' and Trustees' accounts, whose names are under mentioned, in the Office of the Register for the Probate of Wills and granting Letters of Administration in and for the City and County of Philadelphia, and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court of said city and county for confirmation and allowance on the third FRIDAY in March, 1871, at 10 o'clock in the morning, at the County Court House in said city.

1871.
Jan. 27, The Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives, etc. Guardians of CATHARINE McCARTHY, minor.
Feb. 1, James Fulton, Executor of MARY LOGAN, deceased.
" 1, Charles A. Wainwright, one of the Executors of C. B. WAINWRIGHT, deceased.
" 2, William S. Halliday, Administrator of MARY ASHMORE, deceased.
" 2, Joseph H. Comly, Executor of James DALE, deceased.
" 2, William W. Taylor, Executor of GEORGE THOMPSON, deceased.
" 2, John M. Thomas, Administrator C. T. A. of HON. LYDIA EMILY BARING, deceased.
" 3, John T. Lewis, Administrator of C. T. A. of WILLIAM WALLACE COOK, deceased.
" 4, Robert Purvis, Executor of HARRIET MILLER, deceased.
" 6, Catharine E. Thacher, Administratrix of ARTHUR THACHER, deceased.
" 7, Michael Magee and John Nolan, Executors of BERNARD MAGUIRE, deceased.
" 7, Joseph T. Mears and Sarah W. Atherton, Executors of ANN W. HAGY, deceased,
" 8, William A. Rolin, Executor of FRANCES MINKLER, deceased.
" 8, Henry C. Paul and Joseph C. Paul, Executors of HENRY K. PAUL, deceased.
" 8, Thomas Williams, Jr., Trustee under the Will of Charles Williams, deceased, for R. NORRIS, CHARLES, and ALICE WILLIAMS.
" 8, Thomas Williams, Jr., surviving Executor of CHARLES WILLIAMS, deceased.
" 9, Samuel Davis Page, Administrator of ISABELLA GRAHAM PAGE, deceased.
" 9, Mary O'Neil, Administratrix of JOHN O'NEILL, deceased.
" 10, David Geisler, Administrator of CATHARINE GEISLER, alias SAUL, deceased.
" 11, James B. Smith, Administrator of STEPHEN E. SMITH, deceased.
" 11, John Gravenstein, Testamentary Guardian of HARRIET R. MILLER.
" 11, Gillis Dallett, Administrator of PATRICK DEVINE, deceased.
" 13, Samuel C. Perkins, Administrator of ANNA J. SHELTON (formerly Hall), deceased.
" 14, Charles D. Freeman, Trustee of Estate of AUGUSTINE R. PEALE, deceased.
" 14, Martha C. Read, Administratrix of JAMES R. CONYERS deceased.
" 15, William M. David et al., surviving Trustees of JEANNETTE S. WOODWARD, deceased, under the will of JACOB DAVID, deceased.
" 16, William B. Hahna, Administrator of JACOB E. KUNKLE, deceased.
" 17, Jacob Reaver, Administrator of CHARLES REAVER, deceased.
" 17, Bernard Owens, Guardian of MARY C. McGUIGAN, late a minor.
" 18, Louisa Barnes, Executrix of EDWARD L. BARNES, deceased.
" 18, Ann P. Woodward, Guardian of THOMAS OSBORN WOODWARD, late minor.
" 18, Craig D. Ritchie, Administrator of FRANCIS R. WAY, deceased.
" 18, Mary Ann Dickensheets, Administratrix of WILLIAM C. DICKENSHEETS, deceased
" 20, George McDowell, Administrator of JOS. McDOWELL, deceased.
" 20, Catharine Drexel, Francis A. Drexel, and John D. Lankenau, Executors of FRANCIS M. DREXEL, deceased, as filed by Francis A. Drexel and John D. Lankenau, surviving Executors.
" 20, Charles Stubbs, Administrator of JULIA STUBBS, deceased.
" 21, Harriet Blackburn and James Bonbright, Executors of OLIVER BLACKBURN, deceased.
" 21, William H. Kelchline, Executor and Trustee under the will of JAMES W. CULP, deceased.
" 21, George Burz, Jr., Guardian of HENRY SEESHOLTZ, JR., minor.
" 23, Israel H. Johnson, surviving Trustee under the will of George Knorr, deceased, for LAURA PEDRICK, late minor.
" 23, James McCoy and James McCurly, Executors of DANIEL WINTERS, deceased.
" 23, Elizabeth Weadel and George Gelbach, Executors of FREDERICK WEADEL, deceased.
" 23, Gavin H. Woodward, surviving Executor of CHARLES WOODWARD, deceased.
" 23, Charles M. Deitz, Administrator of PETER DEITZ, deceased.
" 23, Julia A., John and George Gamber, Administrators of ADAM GAMBER, deceased.
" 23, Henry W. Williams and John D. McCord, Executors of ANNA A. IRWIN, deceased.
" 23, George Schober and Charles A. Sulter, Executors of FREDERICK SCHOBER, deceased.
" 23, Israel H. Johnson, Administrator, d. b. n. c. t. a. of ALEXANDER ATKINSON, deceased.
" 23, Kensby Bonccast, et al., Executors of WALLACE LIPPINCOTT, deceased.
" 23, Mary C. Ffersich, Administratrix of WILLIAM PFERSICH, deceased.

WILLIAM M. BUNN,
2 25 Register.

LUMBER

1871 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK HEMLOCK. 1871

1871 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1871

1871 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1871

1871 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS, WALNUT PLANK. 1871

1871 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1871

1871 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH, WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS, HICKORY. 1871

1871 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1871

1871 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1871

1871 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2000 SOUTH Street. 1871

11§

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.
1 COMMON BOARDS.
1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS.
WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS.
YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4¼ SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES.
HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES.
PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY,

Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ,
11 30 6m No. 1715 RIDGE Avenue, north of Poplar St.

J. T. EASTON. M'MAHON.

EASTON & McMAHON,

SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York,
No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia,
No. 45 W. PRATT STREET, Baltimore.

We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

TRUSTEES' SALE
OF
VALUABLE REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATE.

Pursuant to the terms of a deed of trust executed to the undersigned, on the 12th day of November, A. D. 1869, by the Tucker Creek Oil and Mining Company of West Virginia, to secure the payment of a certain debt, therein described, due to Frederick Fairthorne, amounting to $7000, with interest from the 12th day of November, 1869, which deed is recorded in the Recorder's office of Wirt county, West Virginia, in Deed Book No. 9, page 522, I will, ON THE 8TH DAY OF MAY, 1871 (that being the second Monday of the month), at the front door of the Court House of Wirt county, West Virginia, proceed to sell to the highest bidder, by public auction, for cash in hand, the following real and personal property in said deed mentioned, to wit:—all that certain tract of land situate, lying, and being in the county of Wirt and State of West Virginia, about one mile west of the Court House of Wirt county, containing THREE HUNDRED AND NINETY-EIGHT ACRES OF LAND, known as the Tucker Creek Oil and Mining Company's Farm.

Also, one other certain tract of land situate on the waters of Synn Camp Run, and left hand fork of Tucker's Creek, in the county of Wirt and State of West Virginia, containing EIGHT HUNDRED AND THIRTEEN ACRES of land, more or less, being the same tracts of land conveyed to the said Tucker Creek Oil and Mining Company, by Nelson J. Nickerson and wife, by deed bearing date on the 8th day of June, 1865; both of said deeds are of record in the Office of the Recorder of Wirt county, West Virginia, in Deed Book No. 9, pages 298 and 301.

Also one Portable Steam Engine Boiler and fixtures, 20 horse-power, two sets of blacksmith tools and a lot of oil well tools, and one fire-proof safe, all of which is now upon the premises.

1 awt Ms D. H. LEONARD, Trustee.

BLACK HAWK GOLD MINING COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
AUCTION SALE BY TRUSTEES.

Notice is hereby given that we, the undersigned, BENJAMIN WHITE and BERIAH WALL, of the City of Providence, in the State of Rhode Island, under and in execution of the powers in us vested by the deed of trust executed to us by said Black Hawk Gold Mining Company, bearing date on the twenty-eighth day of May, A. D. 1866, and duly recorded, will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New York, on the eleventh day of May, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, all the estate, lands, quartz lode mining claims, mines, minerals, mining rights and interests, lands and premises, shafts, levels, mills and mill-sites, stores, storehouses, dwellings, and other buildings and structures, water, water-powers, runs and falls of water, water-courses, and water-rights and privileges, water-wheels, flumes, ditches, furnaces, engines, steam-powers, tracts, machinery, retorts, tools and fixtures, and all other estate and property, real, personal, or mixed, of said Black Hawk Gold Mining Company, situate in the County of Gilpin, in the Territory of Colorado, and conveyed to us in and by the deed of trust aforesaid, and all the interest and title of said Company therein.

Reference is hereby made, as a part of this notice, and for a full description of said estate and property, to said deed of trust, which may be examined at the office of W. H. Whittingham, No. 11 Wall street, New York City.

Terms of sale will be made known at the time and place of sale.

BENJAMIN WHITE, }
BERIAH WALL, } Trustees.
[2 15 taw 15 10

EXECUTOR'S PEREMPTORY SALE.—ESTATE OF JOSHUA PAXSON, Deceased.—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—Two MORTGAGES, $3000 and $2500. On Tuesday, March 14, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, without reserve, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described property, viz.:—

No. 1.—All that mortgage of $3000, due December 1, 1873, secured on lost west side of Fortieth street, 155 feet north of Locust street, Twenty-seventh ward; 25 feet front, 140 feet deep. Also, 16½ north side of Locust street, 140 feet west of Fortieth street; 16 feet front, 180 feet deep. Subject to reservations, etc., see Mortgage Book J. T. O., No. 108, page 307, etc.

No. 2.—All that mortgage of $2500, due March 5, 1878, secured on lot and stable west side of Fortieth street, 180 feet north of Locust street; 30 feet front, 120 feet deep. The northernmost and westernmost 10 feet subject to restrictions, see Mortgage Book J. T. O., No. 74, page 54, etc.

The large lot of which the said three lots were a part is subject to a paramount mortgage of $5000, the whole of which is assumed and amply secured by the improved portion of said large lot.

For further particulars apply to ALFRED LONGSTRETH, Esq., No. 236 South Fifth street, or M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
3 4 22t Nos. 139 and 141 South FOURTH Street.

PUBLIC SALE.—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—Business Stand. Four-story brick mill and coal yard and large lot, No. 939 N. Ninth street, above Poplar street, 80 feet front, 100 feet deep to Darien street, 2 fronts. On Tuesday, March 14, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all those buildings and the lot of ground thereunto belonging, situate on the east side of Ninth street, north of Poplar street, No. 939; the lot containing in front on Ninth street 80 feet, and extending in depth 100 feet. The improvements are a four-story brick building, with two-story back building, fronting on Ninth street, and extending through to Darien street. It is occupied as a flour mill. Terms—$5000 cash; balance may remain on bond and mortgage for five years. Immediate possession of mill, the coal yard about the middle of April. For further particulars apply to Ellis D. Williams, No. 323 Walnut street.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
2 25 s 3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH St.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Business stand. Three-story brick store and dwelling, No. 1619 Ridge avenue, northwest of Parrish street. On Tuesday, March 14, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that valuable three-story brick store and dwelling and lot of ground, situate on the northeast side of Ridge avenue, 142 feet 6 inches northwest of Parrish street, No. 1619; containing in front on Ridge avenue 17 feet 6 inches, and extending in depth on the southeast line 48 feet 11 inches, on the northwest line 42 feet 7¼ inches; thence extending a further distance on the east line 48 feet 11 inches, and on the west line 42 feet 7¼ inches to Ogden street, on which it has a front of 17 feet 6 inches. Subject to a yearly ground-rent of $43·75.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
3 4 s 2t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

EXECUTOR'S AND TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Estate of Ferris Price, deceased. Thomas & Sons, auctioneers. Well-secured Ground Rent, $60 a year. On Tuesday, March 28, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that well-secured redeemable ground rent of $60 a year, payable January and July, issuing out of a lot of ground, upon which is erected a three-story brick dwelling, situate on the east side of Florida street, 217 feet south of Fitzwater street, Fourth ward, No. 765; containing in front on Florida street 16 feet, and extending in depth 54 feet to Jessup street.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
3 4 18 25 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

PUBLIC SALE.—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—Valuable four-story stone mill, 14 dwellings, stable, lime house, stone boiling house, large straw shed, machinery, engines, boilers, 20 acres, Delaware county, Pa., at Bridgewater Station, Chester Creek Railroad, three miles from Chester and seventeen miles from Philadelphia. On Tuesday, March 14, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange. For further particulars, apply to James R. Cummins, No. 723 Sansom street.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
3 4 9 11 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Very Valuable Business Stand. Three-story Store, No. 1013 Chesnut street, between Tenth and Eleventh streets, 24½ feet front. On Tuesday, March 28, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, three-story brick store, No. 1013 Chesnut street, 24 feet 6 inches by 178 feet.

Terms—$10,000 cash. Keys at the auction rooms. For further particulars apply to Edward C. Diehl, No. 530 Walnut street.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
3 4 s 4t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

CUTLERY, ETC.

RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag handles, and beautiful finish; Rodgers', and Wade & Butcher's Razors, and the celebrated Locoultre Razor; Ladies' Scissors, in cases, of the finest quality; Rodgers' Table Cutlery, Carvers and Forks, Razor Strops, Cork Screws, etc. Ear instruments, to assist the hearing, of the most approved construction, at P. MADEIRA'S,
No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXHIBITION
IN AID OF THE
SUFFERERS BY THE WAR IN EUROPE,
by the *National Ship* to load at this port, *under Resolution of Congress*,
WILL BE OPENED ON MONDAY, MARCH 6,
AT THE
GALLERIES OF JAMES S. EARLE & SONS,
No. 816 CHESNUT STREET,
kindly placed at the disposal of the Committee.
AN EXHIBITION OF SELECTED WORKS OF EDWARD MORAN,
seventy-five in number, including all his best Pictures.
Admission, 25 cents. Season Tickets, $1.
Illustrated Catalogues, containing drawings on stone, of every picture, $1; also sold for the Benefit of the Fund. 3 3 3t

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
HAMANN & ROSENBERG,
Proprietors and Managers.
THE NEW
GERMAN OPERA.
THIS (Monday) EVENING, March 6,
MAD. LOUISE LICHTMAY.

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet), or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

MONDAY, MARCH 6, 1871.

THE "CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE."

THE *Congressional Globe* was among the subjects which came to the surface momentarily during the closing hours of the Forty-first Congress. Mr. Prosser, who hails from Tennessee, was anxious that such members as had not received complete sets of the *Globe* should be furnished with them. Mr. Prosser not having been elected a member of the Forty-second Congress, doubtless was anxious to secure a complete set for himself, to hand down to unborn generations of Prossers as an heirloom. But the resolution which he presented for carrying his $54,000 swindle into execution failed to obtain the two-thirds vote required for the suspension of the rules, and Prosser must devote $43 of his own money to the purchase of his heirloom, or else deprive his descendants of its custody. It appeared that, when the salary of Congressmen was increased, some fifteen years ago, to its present standard, a provision was inserted in the act whereby the right of members to complete sets of the *Globe*, theretofore enjoyed, was abolished. And yet, in defiance of this provision, it appears that the members of the three preceding Congresses had complacently voted themselves the complete sets of the *Globe* which their predecessors had solemnly declared they should not have, and it was on this thrice-repeated violation of the law that Mr. Prosser based his argument for another infringement.

It is true the amount involved was small when compared with that involved in many of the schemes by which our national legislators are accustomed to swell their compensation. It was a mere trifle, in fact, by the side of the burden shouldered upon the country by the scandalous abuses of the franking privilege. Yet, if we are ever to have a policy of economy inaugurated, it must begin with these trifles. The whole business of the publication of the debates of Congress needs an overhauling. A specious attempt at reformation was made during the earlier period of the Forty-first Congress, but nothing came of it; and, as Mr. Laflin showed, the *Globe* had become a greater expense to the country during the past two years than ever before. The debates of the Thirty-third Congress, from December, 1853, to March, 1855, were compressed into a single volume, while those of the Forty-first Congress will make eleven volumes, and cost the Government nearly half a million dollars. It will be worth the while of the new Congress to devise some scheme by which a return to the standard of twenty years ago can be made, approximately at least. The saving of a mere hundred thousand would not be distasteful to the people. The tinkering to which the reports in the *Globe* are habitually subjected renders that cumbersome periodical practically worthless, and if the debates are not to be printed as they actually transpire, it would be quite as well not to print them at all. If nothing is to be done in the interest of economy, something should surely be yielded to veracity, and every man who takes the floor be handed down to posterity *verbatim et literatim*. Those windy harangues which are written merely for publication in the *Globe*, and are never delivered, should likewise be shut down upon, for the sake of both veracity and economy, and no member should be allowed hereafter to put on record a single word which is not uttered on the floor of the house of which he is a member. The *Congressional Globe* affords the revenue reformers of the Forty-second Congress a good beginning, in the only line in which a revenue reform is possible—that of the doing away with all expenditures of the public money which are useless, if not worse than useless.

THE NEW YORK FOUNDLING ASYLUM.

THE New York Foundling Asylum, which has only been in operation about sixteen months, has already received and provided for 1727 children, and the extent of its operations affords a strong indication of the necessity of a similar institution in Philadelphia. It is amazing that a city which abounds in benevolences of so many other descriptions should do nothing, or worse than nothing, for infantile humanity. We have a number of excellent hospitals, and provide well for the blind, the deaf and dumb, the insane, the poor, the criminal, the weak, the orphan children who have advanced beyond the perilous period of infancy, and even for erring women; but as for the babies, if they have not devoted friends or parents to take charge of them, they fare as badly in Philadelphia as in the counties where infanticide is not considered a crime. We have no place for them except the Almshouse, and the statistics of that institution show that they stand little better chance for life there than if they were thrown to the crocodiles in the Ganges. How many infants are murdered outright there is no means of knowing absolutely, but that the aggregate is fearfully large cannot be doubted by those who note the extraordinary frequency of actual or probable infanticide cases reported; and it cannot be questioned that there is a dreadful dearth of charitable assistance in a quarter in which it is most imperatively needed, alike for the relief of struggling mothers and for the rescue of infants from premature death.

The New York Foundling Asylum is under the charge of the Sisters of Charity, and is supported in part by voluntary contributions, and in part by the city, which gives one dollar a week to the support of each child received. The city has also given land as the site for suitable asylum buildings, and it has promised $100,000 to aid in their erection as soon as an equal amount is received from private sources; and of this sum only $7000 is now lacking. If a proper effort were made here, there can be little doubt that similar aid could be obtained either from the city or State authorities, or both; and it is certainly high time that something should be done to check the frequency of infanticide in our midst, to relieve the Almshouse from a large class of occupants for whose wants it can never provide properly, and to redeem the city from a standing reproach.

BRITISH AGGRAVATION.

THE cable informs us that Mr. Dilke has given notice in the British House of Commons of his intention to offer a resolution of regret that the Government had assented to the holding of the Black Sea Conference on the conditions dictated by Prince Gortschakoff. Such a resolution as this may do to inform the world, upon the authority of the House of Commons, that a large portion of the British public would much prefer not to yield to the demands of Russia, but what other good end it will serve it is somewhat difficult to understand. In fact, Mr. Dilke's motion is something like Mr. Disraeli's speech *in re* Ben. Butler and the Fenian resolution passed by our House of Representatives; it is "mere sound and fury, signifying nothing." The London Conference has not yet concluded its labors, but in spite of the British bluster which greeted the notice given by Russia of her determination to no longer regard the treaty which excludes her navy from the Black Sea, it is tolerably certain that all the Russian demands will substantially be complied with, for the good and sufficient reason that England cannot help herself. The Tory leaders are endeavoring to make some capital out of this circumstance and also out of the unsettled difficulties between England and the United States. But it would have been just the same if the Tories instead of the liberals had been in power, and the bluster of Mr. Disraeli, Mr. Dilke, and other dissatisfied Britishers will have about the same effect upon Prince Gorischakoff as it has upon the irrepressible hero of Big Bethel and Fort Fisher.

The fact, is Mr. Disraeli and his friends have great cause to be thankful that they happened to be out of office just at the present juncture, for they are now able to criticize the liberals for doing a great many humiliating and unpleasant things which they would have been compelled to do themselves if they had been in power.

Mr. Dilke who proposes to offer the abovementioned resolution, is a Liberal, which may account for his only desiring an expression of regret. That he should desire even such a mild censure upon the Government only proves how irritated men of all parties are at the peculiarly pacific attitude England has been compelled to assume of late. Mr. Gladstone can reply to his resolution of regret as he might have replied to Mr. Disraeli's demand that the United States House of Representatives should treat England more respectfully than it is in the habit of doing, by simply asking the question, "What do you propose to do about it?" and Mr. Dilke, we are afraid, would be unable to give a satisfactory reply. The fact is, in the Black Sea matter England was obliged to submit to the demands of Russia any how, and a conference was the best method of doing so with as little humiliation as possible, and the action of the government in acceding gracefully to an arrangement which gave England at least a chance to be heard was undoubtedly politic. But a politic policy is not always popular; and we can readily understand and sympathize with the feelings of the belligerent Britons, who have the disposition but not the ability to resent the snubs their government has received of late from Russia and Prussia, not to mention the plain language of President Grant's message and the Fenian resolution passed by the House of Representatives.

THE "AGE."—A change has within a few days past been made in the management of the *Age*, which we hope will conduce to its future prosperity. The firm of Robb & Welsh has been dissolved by the retirement of Mr. William H. Welsh, to whose ability much of the success of the paper hitherto has been due, and the *Age* will hereafter be conducted by Mr. James M. Robb and Colonel Charles J. Biddle, under the style of Robb & Biddle. Colonel Biddle has for some time been connected with the *Age* as an editorial writer, and he has vigorously and ably represented the interests of the Democratic party. As one of the publishers of the *Age*, he may be expected to devote himself with more energy than heretofore to the work he has in hand, and in future contests his Republican antagonists must be prepared to resist more vigorously than ever, if they do not wish to be annihilated. The *Age* has been obliged to fight the battles of the Democracy almost single-handed in this city, and we can bear testimony to the fact that it has fought them ably. We wish the *Age* all material prosperity under its new management, and we hope ultimately to have the pleasure of converting it from its political heresies to the true faith.

SPEAKER BLAINE in his address to the new House of Representatives said that "the most wholesome legislation which the House produces and perfects is that which results from opposing forces mutually eager and watchful and well-nigh balanced in number." If this is sound doctrine, the interests of the people will be better protected by the new Congress than by those which have preceded it, and vigorous opposition to all doubtful or dangerous measures may be anticipated.

OBITUARY.

Bishop James O. Andrew.

The Rev. James O. Andrew, the senior bishop of the Southern Methodist Episcopal Church, died on Thursday last, at Mobile, Alabama. He was born in the year 1794, in the State of Georgia, and entered the Conference of South Carolina in 1812. He was ordained a deacon in 1814, and two years later became an elder in the Church. He was first ordained a bishop by the General Conference which met in Philadelphia in 1832. At that time the Methodist Episcopal Church was united over the whole country. The marriage of Bishop Andrew to a wealthy Southern lady who owned a number of slaves was one cause which was instrumental in producing the disruption of that religious body, which has ever since continued. He was then ordained a bishop of the Southern section of the Church. He was a strong and eloquent preacher, pure in character, and faithful in the performance of duty.

Dr. Joseph Palmer.

A prominent Boston newspaper man, Dr. Joseph Palmer, died in that city on Friday last. He was seventy-five years of age, being born on the 3d of October, 1796, at Needham, Massachusetts. He graduated at Harvard in 1818. He was afterwards usher in the Boston Latin School, and pursued the study of medicine, receiving the degree of M. D. in 1826. He then became a journalist, and from 1830 to the present time he has been connected with various newspapers, among which were the *Columbian Centinal*, the *Traveller*, the *Transcript*, and the *Daily Advertiser*, all of Boston. The voluminous necrology of Harvard College, published in book form, was the work of his hands.

Walter Brown, the Oarsman.

The celebrated oarsman, David Walter Brown, died on Friday last in Newburg, N. Y. His illness was the result of exposure some weeks ago, while trying to save his floating boat-house, which was destroyed by the ice in Boston harbor. Mr. Brown was only thirty-one years of age, and leaves a wife and child to mourn his loss. He was for a long time the champion oarsman of the United States, and his aquatic contests have often been witnessed on our boating grounds.

NOTICES.

CHILDREN TO LADIES, BOYS'
CHILDREN AND ALL OTHERS WHO HAVE BOYS'
CHILDREN THE SELECTING OF BOYS'
CHILDREN BOYS' CLOTHING! BOYS'
CHILDREN ON OUR FIRST FLOOR BOYS'
CHILDREN WE HAVE A SPECIAL DEPARTMENT BOYS'
CHILDREN FOR BOYS' AND YOUTHS' BOYS'
CHILDREN CLOTHING, BOYS'
CHILDREN AND HAVE A BEAUTIFUL VARIETY BOYS'
CHILDREN FOR CHILDREN FROM 3 YEARS BOYS'
CHILDREN UPWARD, EMBRACING BOYS'
CHILDREN "STRIPED SUITS," BOYS'
CHILDREN "PRINCE IMPERIALS," BOYS'
CHILDREN "CONTINENTALS," BOYS'
CHILDREN "KNEE BREECHES," BOYS'
CHILDREN "GARIBALDIS," BOYS'
CHILDREN BISMARCKS," BOYS'
CHILDREN "SCOTCH SUITS," ETC. BOYS'
CHILDREN AND FOR BOYS AND YOUTH, BOYS'
CHILDREN WE HAVE ALL STYLES AND SIZES. BOYS'

WANAMAKER & BROWN'S
OAK HALL,
LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
S. E. COR. SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

GAS FIXTURES.

CORNELIUS & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS

OF

GAS FIXTURES

Wholesale and Retail

Salesrooms,

No. 821 CHERRY Street

PHILADELPHIA.

We have no store or salesroom on Chesnut street.

1 16 2m5p CORNELIUS & SONS

DRY GOODS.

EYRE

AND

LANDELL,

ARCH & FOURTH Sts.

NEW SILKS,
NEW SHAWLS,
NEW LACES,
NEW JAPANESE.

1 27 mwf3mrp

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

N. WEYL & CO.,

(Late Weyl & Rosenheim,)

DEALERS IN

Ribbons, Silks, Millinery,

AND

Straw Goods,

Have removed from No. 736 CHESNUT Street to No. 730 ARCH STREET.

SPRING OPENING,

WEDNESDAY, March 8. [3 6 2t

ART EXHIBITION.

"LAND AND SEA,"

By EDWARD MORAN.

Exhibition in aid of the sufferers by the war in Europe.

Earles' Galleries, No. 816 Chesnut St.

ADMISSION.....25 CENTS

Catalogues, illustrated, $1 00. 3 6 9t

SEWING MACHINES.

THE

WHEELER & WILSON

SEWING MACHINE,

For Sale on Easy Terms.

NO. 914 CHESNUT STREET,

4 mwf PHILADELPHIA.

CLOTHING.

SPRING OVERCOATS. FINE CLOTHING.

Great Brown

ROCKHILL & WILSON

Hall.

CLOTHES READY MADE. CLOTHES TO MEASURE.

803 and 805 CHESNUT STREET.

HABILLEMENTS

No. 824 CHESTNUT ST.

CHARLES STOKES & CO.

UNDER THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL

PHILADELPHIA: PA.

IT IS TIME

To think of having your

New Spring Overcoat

made,

And to those desiring one for

The coming season, the

Attractive Inducements

Of a large and

Fashionably Complete

Stock,

With the best of Cutters,

Are offered.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

Spring Horses,

Rocking Horses,

Children's Carriages.

BOYS' SLEDS, WAGONS,

VELOCIPEDES, Etc. Etc.

H. J. SHILL,

Factory, No. 226 DOCK Street,

1 2 9 4p BELOW EXCHANGE.

FINANCIAL.

DREXEL & CO.,

No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

American and Foreign Bankers,

DRAWS EXCHANGE ON LONDON AND PRINCIPAL CITIES OF EUROPE.

DEALERS IN

Government and Railroad Securities,

Drexel, Winthrop & Co., No. 18 Wall Street, New York. | *Drexel, Harjes & Co.*, No. 31 Rue Scribe, Paris.

FOR SALE.—$50,000 IN MORTGAGES AND Ground Rents, at a discount. Inquire of

B. F. HESSER,

3 4 3t* Nos. 12 and 14 S. SIXTH Street.

FURNITURE.

JOSEPH H. CAMPION (late Moore & Campion), WILLIAM SMITH, RICHARD B. CAMPION.

SMITH & CAMPION,

Manufacturers of

FINE FURNITURE, UPHOLSTERINGS, AND INTERIOR HOUSE DECORATIONS,

No. 249 SOUTH THIRD Street,

Manufactory, Nos. 215 and 217 LEVANT Street, Philadelphia. 2 17

LOST.

LOST.—NOTICE.—APPLICATION HAS BEEN made to the ST. NICHOLAS OIL COMPANY for the renewal of the following lost certificates of stock in said company, viz.:—

Certificate No. 1345, for 500 shares, and Certificates Nos. 1346, 1347, 1348, 1349, and 1350, each for 100 shares.

All in the name of the undersigned, and dated April 20, 1866.

2 13m4t* WILLIAM P. JOHNSON.

THEO. LEONHARDT & CO.,

Engraving and Steam Lithographic

PRINTING ROOMS,

Nos. 612 and 614 CHESNUT Street

2 22wfm 3mrp DEMOCRAT BUILDING.

MILLIKEN'S LINEN STORES,

1128 CHESNUT Street and 828 ARCH Street.

THE BEST SHIRT BOSOMS.

Our Shirt Bosoms are celebrated for the superior style in which they are made, and for great durability.

Linen Shirt Bosoms at all prices from 25 cents up.

MILLIKEN'S GOLDEN-FLAX LINENS,

Undoubtedly the best and cheapest Linens in the market. A full line now open.

Richardson's Housewife Linens. Medium Linens.
Light Medium Linens for Ladies. Fine Bosom Linens.

LOWER PRICES FOR LINENS.

We are pleased to announce to our customers that

We have made a

Great Reduction from Last Season's Prices.

INSURANCE.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE ASBURY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1870:—

RECEIPTS.

Premiums	$196,148 51
Interest and other items	11,995 99
	$208,144 50

EXPENDITURES.

Paid claims by death	$32,938 06
" surrendered and lapsed policies	6,504 27
" dividends to policy-holders	1,997 47
" interest on stock	10,276 44
" taxes	3,551 74
" reinsurance	2,350 16
General expenses, including rents, officers' salaries, advertising, books, stationery, etc.	50,577 82
Agency expenses, including commissions, salaries, rents, and all other expenses	72,700 66
	$180,226 62

ASSETS.

United States 6 per cent. bonds	$159,671 91
Cash on hand and in bank	18,685 74
Loans on policies in force	53,148 05
Deferred premiums for the year	42,633 91
Premiums in hands of agents and in course of collection	52,678 24
All other assets	20,817 44
	$347,635 10

LIABILITIES.

Due for losses by death	$17,064 47
" " all other claims	1,862 82
	$18,927 29

SUMMARY.

Assets	$347,635 10
Liabilities	18,927 29
Capital and Reserve Fund	$328,707 81

JAMES M. LONGACRE,
Manager for Pennsylvania and Delaware,
2 6 mwfsw No. 302 WALNUT St., Philada.

PIANOS.

Steinway & Sons'

Grand Square and Upright Pianos.

Special attention is called to their new

Patent Upright Pianos,

With Double Iron Frame, Patent Resonator, Tubular Metal Frame Action, etc., which are matchless in Tone and Touch, and unrivalled in durability.

CHARLES BLASIUS,

WAREROOMS,

No. 1006 CHESNUT STREET,

9 13 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

GEO. STECK & CO.'S, BRADBURY'S, HAINES' BROS', PIANOS,

AND

MASON AND HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS.

GOULD & FISCHER,

No. 923 CHESNUT Street.

J. E. GOULD. No. 1018 ARCH Street.
WM. G. FISCHER. 1 17 tf4p

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

THE

NEW YORK WATCH COMPANY'S

WATCHES,

(Factory, Springfield, Mass.

In presenting their Watches to the American public, we do so with the knowledge that in point of finish and time-keeping qualities they are superior for the price to any Watch made in this country.

For sale by

ALEX. R. HARPER & BRO.,

Successor to John M. Harper,

No. 308 CHESNUT STREET,

SECOND STORY, [2 2 2mrp*

Salesroom of the American Watch.

MALT LIQUORS.

PHILADELPHIA AGENCY.

Abbey & Holyrood Breweries.

Wm. Younger & Co., Edinburgh.

ESTABLISHED 1749.

We are now prepared to fill orders from the trade for

Bottled Ale and Porter

From the above celebrated Breweries.

POWELL & WEST.

No. 28 South FRONT Street,

Sole Agents for W. Younger & Co.

An invoice now landing ex-ship Amandus from Liverpool. 2 9 mwsim4p

COPARTNERSHIPS.

NOTICE.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by their successors, ROBB & BIDDLE.

WILLIAM H. WELSH,
JAMES M. ROBB.

Philadelphia, March 2, 1871.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY entered into a copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the PRINTING AND PUBLISHING BUSINESS, and, especially, the publication of "THE AGE," in the City of Philadelphia.

JAMES M. ROBB,
CHARLES J. BIDDLE.

Philadelphia, March 2, 1871. 3 4 2t*

THE NOTE-BROKERAGE BUSINESS OF E. L. MOSS, deceased, will be continued by

JOHN MOSS, Jr.,

2 24fmw6t No. 206 WALNUT Street.

INSURANCE.

ANNUAL STATEMENT

OF THE

NATIONAL

Life Insurance Company

OF THE

United States of America.

For the Year Ending Dec. 31, 1870.

Net Assets, January 1, 1870	$1,224,482 49
RECEIPTS DURING THE YEAR.	
Premiums on Policies	$640,982 18
Extras, etc.	1,813 73
Interest	96,885 05
	$739,680 96
DISBURSEMENTS FOR THE YEAR.	
Claims by Death and Annuity	$105,848 30
Surrendered Policies	19,578 65
Reinsurance	17,088 40
Taxes	10,541 19
Expenses	218,807 33
	$371,825 87
Increase in Net Assets during the year,	$367,825 09
	$1,592,307 49
Losses adjusted, but unpaid	$15,000 00

ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1871.

Cash on hand and in Bank	$89,707 74
$400,000 U. S. Bonds (cost)	452,297 60
$16,500 Virginia State 6s (cost)	16,747 26
Dominion of Canada 6s (cost)	64,378 33
Loans on First Mortgages on Real Estate	339,366 70
Loans on Bonds and Stocks (worth $902,500)	591,000 00
Loans on other securities	28,592 70
Office Furniture and all other property	10,457 16
	$1,592,307 49
Present Value of Reinsured policies	$16,850 00
Premiums Deferred (Semi-annually and Quarterly)	94,443 00
Premiums in Course of Collection	33,265 00
Market Value of Investments in excess of Cost	17,377 74
Interest accrued	11,354 00
	$173,289 74
Gross Assets, January 1, 1871	$1,765,597 23
Number of Policies in force, January 1, 1871	7,259
Amount of Policies in force, January 1, 1871	$13,543,637 00

The Annual Statement, as given above, shows that this Company has accumulated, during the twenty-nine months of its existence, the sum of

$765,597 23,

Which, with the Capital Stock of

$1,000,000,

Makes a total amount of available and valuable Assets of ONE MILLION SEVEN HUNDRED AND SIXTY-FIVE THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED AND NINETY-SEVEN 23-100 DOLLARS, the whole of which is held safely and profitably invested for the security of its Policy-Holders.

A valuation of the Policies in force on the first day of January, 1871, made by the most rigid method, and upon the same standard as to Interest and Mortality as that upon which its Premiums are based, shows that the full present value, or amount required to safely reinsure its risks on that date, was $507,889.

A careful examination of the above figures, and of the character of the Assets, gives conclusive evidence that the NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA affords to its Policy-Holders that which is the most desirable in any Life Insurance Company, namely, *abundant security*.

The ratio of Assets to Liabilities is over 200 per cent; that is, the Company has more than $200 for each $100 of liability.

3 1 wfm6t4p

CLARENCE H. CLARK, President.
E. A. ROLLINS, Vice-President.
EMERSON W. PEET, Secretary.
JAY COOKE,
Chairman of Executive and Finance Committee.

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

JAMES S. EARLE & SONS,

No. 816 CHESNUT STREET,

Have reduced the prices of ALL THEIR

Chromos 25 Per Cent.

This includes

ALL CHROMOS PUBLISHED,

AMERICAN AND OTHERS,

FRAMES of every character equally as cheap.

OPTICIANS.

SPECTACLES.

MICROSCOPES, TELESCOPES, THERMOMETERS, MATHEMATICAL, SURVEYING, PHILOSOPHICAL AND DRAWING INSTRUMENTS

AT REDUCED PRICES.

JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,

7 30 mw 4p] No. 924 CHESNUT Street, Phila.

PETITION OF FRANK McGAUGHRAN.

Our remarks on Saturday in reference to the case of Frank McGaughran, convicted of shooting a small boy on Christmas Day, and sentenced by Judges Ludlow and Paxson to ten years imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary, have evidently inspired the friends of the badly-used man to take active measures for his release, as will be seen by the following petition which was picked up in the street this morning by one of our reporters, and which we take the liberty of laying before the public. The arguments of McGaughran are certainly unanswerable, and they should meet with the prompt attention of his Excellency John W. Geary, Governor of the State of Pennsylvania; and in order that all who may be disposed to see equal justice done to poor as well as rich may aid in procuring McGaughran's prompt release from durance vile signatures to the petition will be received at this office. We expect an early visit from Messrs. Richard Ficken, William B. Mann, and Lewis C. Cassidy, three honorable gentlemen whose signatures to McGaughran's petition will undoubtedly have a potent influence with his Excellency.

To His Excellency Hon. John W. Geary,
Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

The petition of Frank McGaughran humbly prayeth and showeth, that he now is and expects to be for a long time, to wit, ten years, unjustly and improperly deprived of his liberty and of that free and untrammelled communication with Society to which he is entitled by the wise and beneficent laws of this Commonwealth, as expounded and enforced by the said John W. Geary, Governor of Pennsylvania, in the leading case of The Commonwealth vs. Richard J. Ficken.

Your petitioner humbly prayeth and showeth that, on the 25th day of December last, to wit, the day commonly called Christmas, while engaged in the festive but permissible occupation (see case of Commonwealth vs. Ficken) of shooting small boys, was rudely, violently, and maliciously seized and bound, and despite his persuasion, protest and resistance was, against his will, conveyed to the cell of one of the prisons in and for the city of Philadelphia, to wit, Moyamensing; and was there improperly and unjustly confined of his liberty, and was fed upon black bread and bean-soup, against all which his finer æsthetic tastes revolted. Your petitioner further showeth that, on the first day of March, instant, he was, *vi et armis*, removed and conveyed from his cell in said prison, and was, greatly to the impairment of his dignity and his self-respect, thrust into a square box upon four wheels, painted of a sombre color and drawn by two horses, bays—said box being vulgarly known and described as THE BLACK MARIA; and that he was made to accompany therein certain common sneak-thieves, prostitutes, and other vulgar characters, to the Court of Quarter Sessions, where he was, against the law as established by your Excellency John W. Geary aforesaid, put upon his trial, his alleged offense being the aforesaid shooting of a small boy, to wit, one George H. Fury. Further, your petitioner sheweth that, in ignorance of the law of the land as writ and established by your Excellency, etc., in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Ficken, certain men, commonly called judges of the said court, together with a person commonly known as a District Attorney, who your petitioner believeth and expecteth to prove to be a political opponent of your Excellency's, did, in contempt of the wise precedent set up by your Excellency in the case above cited, proceed to try your said petitioner, under the color and pretense that the shooting of small boys in this Commonwealth was an indictable and punishable offense, by virtue of certain statutory or common law, did try him at the bar of said court, and did, upon conviction, sentence him, in mockery of justice as interpreted by your Excellency in the case of Commonwealth vs. Ficken, to an imprisonment of ten years of solitary confinement at hard labor in one of the prisons of this Commonwealth, to wit, the Eastern Penitentiary.

Your petitionor therefore prayeth for such relief as he is entitled to under the precedent established by your Excellency in the above often cited case of the Commonwealth vs. Ficken, by which all former laws or statutory enactments against the free and untrammelled shooting of small boys are forever abrogated, extinguished, and made void in this Commonwealth.

Further, your petitioner representeth that his case is identical with that of the said Ficken, excepting that the small boy shot by your petitioner did judiciously and wisely die, while the small boy shot by the said Ficken did live, but he until this day remains a cripple, and will so remain during his natural life.

It being represented to your petitioner that your Excellency's legs are now and will always be the receptacle of many hundreds of bullets, viciously shot into them by the Rebels at the battle of Gettysburg, where, owing to your generalship and bravery, the hungry hordes of Lee were defeated, your Excellency will perceive that the fate of the boy who died was preferable to that of the boy who lives, as your Excellency does, with a lead mine in his leg. Your petitioner is assured that he need not prolong this part of his argument, because your Excellency "knows how it is yourself."

Your petitioner further showeth, in order that his just and humble prayer for relief may be granted, that he is a poor man, and one ignorant of the ways that are dark, through which the obsolete laws against punishment for shooting small boys are evaded by rich men like Ficken. When your petitioner was incarcerated in a common jail, he was instructed and informed that it would be discreet and wise in him to employ certain men learned in the law to defend him against your Excellency's political enemy, to wit, the said Furman Sheppard, District Attorney; and being so directed, he did employ said men, learned in the law and powerful in debate and fluent in rhetoric, but your petitioner now learns and is informed that his proper course, established by well-known precedent, that is to say, in the case of Commonwealth vs. Ficken, would have been to employ certain men commonly known as and called PARDON BROKERS, namely, one William B. Mann and one Lewis C. Cassidy, who would thereupon have *seen* your Excellency. Your petitioner further showeth that he is now for the first time made acquainted with the fact that the precedent in the case of Commonwealth vs. Ficken was bought at a great price, and that, in addition thereto, certain officers of the "Row" petitioned that said precedent removing the penalty for shooting small boys should be rendered void.

Your petitioner representeth and prayeth that he is not now or never was a rich man, and that he cannot pay to the said PARDON BROKERS, to wit, William B. Mann and Lewis C. Cassidy, a large sum of money, but he is informed and verily believes that if a smaller sum will serve to show to your Excellency the injustice of punishing a poor man for shooting small boys, that such small sum will be contributed by the precinct managers out of certain election funds in their possession; it being shown to said managers that your petitioner, owing to his skill as a shootist, can be made of effective service to your Excellency about the time your Excellency is to be a candidate for the office of President of the United States, to which position your heroism and services in every battle of the Rebellion entitle your Excellency. Your petitioner is further informed that for the same reason various members of the Union League, the Sheriff, Receiver of Taxes, Register of Wills, and other officers of the Row are willing to sign any form of petition your Excellency may suggest, as likely to meet your Excellency's views, in case your petitioner can succeed in obtaining the amount of money necessary to satisfy your Excellency's conscience and enlighten your Excellency's luminous mind.

Your petitioner further prayeth and representeth that he now languishes in prison owing to the ignorance of the law displayed in his trial by the said judges and prosecuting officer, while the said Ficken is unrestrained of his liberty, refining sugar at a vast profit to himself; and is daily practising with the pistol at a wooden effigy of a small boy, set up in his back yard and appropriately labelled "Penal laws of Pennsylvania."

Your petitioner therefore beseecheth that relief which is his due under the precedent established by your Excellency in the case of the said Richard J. Picken, and he further showeth that, unless a pardon be extended to him, great scandal and infame may be raised against your Excellency, your petitioner fearing that malicious people will say and aver that your Excellency sells pardons through the said PARDON BROKERS, to wit, William B. Mann and Lewis C. Cassidy, to rich men like Ficken, and refuse to grant them to poor men like your petitioner.

That there may not be one law for the rich and another for the poor, your petitioner humbly beseecheth for Executive clemency. And your petitioner will ever pray. FRANK MCGAUGHRAN,

March 4, 1871. Eastern Penitentiary.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC Rossini's opera of *William Tell* will be performed this evening, with Madame Lichtmay as "Matilda," Mad'lle Roemer as "Edwige," Mad'lle Haffner as "Albert," Mr. Himmer as "Arnoldo," Mr. Vierling as "William Tell," Mr. Franosch as "Walther," Mr. W. Formes as "Melchtal," Mr. Habelmann as the "Fisherman," and Mr. Allstran as "Rodolfo."

To-morrow evening *Faust* will be given, and on Wednesday *Tannhauser*.

AT THE CHESNUT Massinger's comedy of *A New Way to Pay Old Debts* will be repeated this evening, to-morrow, and on Wednesday, in order to gratify the general desire to witness Mr. Davenport's great personation of "Sir Giles Overreach." Although Mr. Davenport has played this part frequently before, its great qualities appear to have taken many playgoers by surprise, and during the last two weeks much enthusiasm has been manifested with regard to it, the theatre being filled night after night with large and enthusiastic audiences. It is certainly a superb piece of acting, which no lover of dramatic art should miss seeing.

On Thursday the play of *St. Marc; or, The Soldier of Fortune* will be performed.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams will appear this evening as "Mike Macarty" and "Maggie Macarty," in John Brougham's drama of *The Emerald Ring*, and as "Phil Milligan" and "Widow Sprouts" in the farce of *The Latest from New York*.

AT THE ARCH Lotta is announced to appear this evening and until further notice in the drama of *The Little Detective*.

AT THE ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS the two-headed girl, the Kentucky giant, and the Nova Scotian giantess will be on exhibition every afternoon and evening during the present week.

AT THE MUSEUM, Ninth and Arch streets, *Fanchon the Cricket* will be represented this evening.

AT THE AMERICAN the Bedouin Arab troupe, Cool Burgess, the African Jester, Miss Ella Wesner, and other performers are announced to appear this evening. The entertainment will conclude with the pantomime of *Jack and the Beanstalk*.

AN EXHIBITION of paintings by Mr. Edward Moran will be opened to-day at the Galleries of J. S. Earle & Sons, No. 816 Chesnut street. This exhibition will consist of seventy-five works, and it will include a great variety of subjects. The entire proceeds of the exhibition will be devoted to the fund now being raised for the relief of the sufferers by the war in Europe.

THE EIGHTH CONCERT OF THE WEST PHILADELPHIA CHORAL SOCIETY.—On Saturday evening the eighth concert of this most thriving and excellent musical association was given at the Musical Fund Hall. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the evening the house was crowded by an audience composed of the best people of the city, and the concert, composed of madrigals, solos, quartettes, etc., was listened to with the greatest pleasure. The madrigal of Morley, written in 1595, was well sung and was encored, as also were many of the other pieces. The whole affair was a decided success.

CITY ITEMS.

CORSETS. CORSETS.
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THE LADIES' OPPORTUNITY,
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50 CENTS GOOD HAND-MADE CORSETS.
70 CENTS SUPERIOR NEW CORSET.
85 CENTS FINELY-TRIMMED CORSET.
85 CENTS SPLENDID WOVEN CORSET.
$1 00 SUPERIOR WOVEN CORSET.
$1 00 SUPERIOR PATENT CIRCULAR GORE CORSET.

THE ONE DOLLAR Patent Circular Gore Corset, now having a marked success, is well shaped and made up in a superior manner. It is the ladies' favorite. To secure increased patronage Mr. Finn is presenting a splendid line of Corsets at figures far below usual rates.

Also, full lines of finer goods at moderate prices.
JOHN M. FINN,
S. E. corner Arch and Seventh streets.

BURNETT'S KALLISTON—The best cosmetic.

THE SOLACE OF AGE.—PLANTATION BITTERS is an agreeable compound of St. Croix rum—the most nutrimental of all distilled liquors—and a variety of tonic, alterative, and anti-bilious vegetable productions, among which is that most invaluable of invigorants, Calisaya bark. The spirituous basis is manufactured by the agents of the proprietors, from the sugar-cane, on their own leasehold plantations in the West Indies; and the Calisaya bark is gathered and prepared for exportation from South America by the employes of the firm. Both, therefore, can be guaranteed to be unadulterated, and of the finest quality.

For these reasons, PLANTATION BITTERS is recommended as an unequalled invigorating cordial for aged persons. But it has a stronger recommendation than that of the proprietor, viz., the testimony of thousands in the decline of life who have tested its revivifying properties. The record covers a period of more than ten years, and includes both sexes and all ages, from fifty to fourscore years and upwards.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

GREEN GUM PLASTERS,
THE ONLY ONES which effectually will CURE CORNS and BUNIONS, are manufactured by
G. KRAUSE, Apothecary;
N. W. cor. Twelfth and Chesnut Streets.

SEA MOSS FARINE from pure Irish Moss, for Blanc Mange, Puddings, Custards, Creams, etc. etc. The cheapest, healthiest, and most delicious food in the world.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE—A perfect hair-dressing.

MARRIED.

RICHMOND—ALBRIGHT.—On the 16th of February, 1871, by the Rev. J. Duhamel, Mr. GEORGE W. RICHMOND to Miss ESTHER J. ALBRIGHT, all of this city.

DIED.

BLOOMFIELD.—On Friday, the 3d instant, ISABELLA, widow of the late General Joseph Bloomfield, of New Jersey, in the 93d year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, at St. Mary's Church, Burlington, on Tuesday afternoon, the 7th instant, to take place upon the arrival of the Camden and Amboy Railroad train, which will leave Philadelphia at 12 o'clock M. of that day.

GUMMEY.—On the 3d instant, JOHN M. GUMMEY, in the 67th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on from his late residence, No. 102 N. Nineteenth street, on Tuesday, 7th instant, at 10 A. M. **

IVES.—On March 6, 1871, Mr. GEORGE H. IVES aged 41 years.

Due notice of the funeral will be given. *

PUSEY.—On the 5th instant, JACOB PUSEY, in the 79th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at 2 o'clock P. M., Fourth-day, the 8th instant, from his late residence, No. 702 West street, Wilmington, Delaware, without further notice. **

WETHERILL.—On Sunday, March 5, 1871, of disease of the heart, CHARLES M. WETHERILL, M. D., Professor of Chemistry at the Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Pa., eldest son of the late Charles Wetherill. **

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see Inside Pages.

H. M. DALY'S WHISKY WAREROOMS, Nos. 222 S. FRONT Street and 139 DOCK St.
IMMENSE STOCK
OF THE BEST BRANDS
IN ORIGINAL BARRELS.
Among which may be found the celebrated "GOLDEN WEDDING," Bourbon of ancient date; Wheat and Rye Whiskies, all pure from manufacturers (in original packages), including those well-known distillers,
THOMAS MOORE & SON,
JOSEPH S. FINCH & CO., and
THOMAS MOORE.
The attention of the trade is requested to test these Whiskies, at market rates. 2 24mw5

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES.
DANIEL DOUGHERTY, ESQ.,
On MONDAY EVENING, March 13,
Subject:—"ORATORY."
JOSH BILLINGS, March 16,
Subject:—"NATRIL HISTORY."
A. Miner Griswold ("The Fat Contributor"), March 20. General Kilpatrick, March 24. Mrs. Cady Stanton, March 27. The Mendelssohn Quintette Club of Boston, March 30.
ADMISSION..... 50 CENTS
RESERVED SEATS..... 25 CENTS Extra
Tickets to any of the Single Lectures, and to the Concert, for sale at Gould & Fischer's Piano Rooms, No. 923 CHESNUT Street, and at the ACADEMY on the evenings of the Lectures.
Ticket Office open daily from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
Doors open at quarter-past 7; Lecture at 8. 2 3 2t

BANK OF AMERICA, OLD PHILADELPHIA Savings Fund Building, No. 306 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, March 4, 1871.
The Bank of America, incorporated by act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, approved the 27th day of April, 1870, this day organized by the election of
HENRY C. DALLETT
as President, and
CHARLES CLOSE,
CALEB J. MILNE,
WM. HARBESON,
ELLWOOD SHANNON,
Directors.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, CHARLES H. PRICE was unanimously elected Cashier.
The Bank will be open for business on MONDAY March 6, 1871.
3 4 3t HENRY C. DALLETT, President.

COURSE OF LECTURES,
to be delivered in the
CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
EIGHTH Street, above Arch,
at 8 o'clock P. M.
Tuesday, March 7, 1871, Rev. E. D. G. PRIME, D. D., of New York.
Subject—"Around the World—How to Go—What to See—What it Costs."
Tuesday, March 21, 1871, Rev. A. A. WILLITS, D. D.
Subject—"Sunshine."
Tuesday, March 28, 1871, Rev. ALEXANDER REED, D. D.
Subject—"Italy, as I Saw it."
Tickets for the course, $1; single tickets, 50 cents; to be obtained at Gould & Fischer's, No. 923 Chesnut street, and at the door on the evenings of the lectures. 2 28 m6 7*

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 13, 1871.
The Board of Managers have declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, payable, clear of tax, at the Office of this Company, No. 12 Philadelphia Exchange, on and after the 13th of March next. The transfer books will be closed on the 20th inst., and remain closed until the 14th of March. A. E. DOUGHERTY,
2 13 m 5t Treasurer.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY—DUPLICATION.—It has been decided to duplicate the stock of the Mercantile Library Company, between July 1 and December 31 of the present year, on the plan pursued in 1864. For every share of stock issued prior to July 1 another share will be issued, without cost, if applied for by the owner before the end of the year. All the new shares purchased before July 1 will have the benefit of the duplication.
3 2th m4t T. MORRIS PEROT, President.

LATEST STYLES IN GENTLEMEN'S Boots and Shoes.—A large assortment of our own make, of different measures, always on hand.
BARTLETT,
2 18 tf No. 33 S. SIXTH Street, above Chesnut.

PROFESSOR EDWARD D. COPE'S FIFTH Lecture, TOWN HALL, Germantown, MONDAY EVENING, March 6, at 8 o'clock. Subject—"The Digestive System." 3 4 2t*

JOUVIN'S KID GLOVE CLEANER restores soiled gloves equal to new. For sale by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. Price 25 cents per bottle. 11 28mwf5

TRUTH STRANGER THAN FICTION.—You can take Letter-press copies from Printing executed at HELFENSTEIN & LEWIS', FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets. 1t

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Nos. 37 and 39 North SECOND Street,
And northeast cor. NINTH and MARKET Sts.,
Will sell you Furniture at your own prices to make room for the extensive alterations. 3 3 6trp5

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We offer for sale at par and accrued interest the First Mortgage Land Grant Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. They are free from United States tax, and are issued of the following denominations:—Coupons, $100, $500, and $1000; Registered, $100, $500, $1000, $5000, and $10,000.
With the same entire confidence which Jay Cooke & Co. commended Government bonds to Capitalists and People, they now, after the fullest investigation, recommend these Northern Pacific Railroad Seven-Thirties to their friends and the general public.
GOLD PAYMENT.—Both principal and interest are payable in gold—the principal at the end of 30 years, and the interest (at the rate of Seven and Three-Tenths per cent. per annum) half-yearly, first of January and July.
PERFECT SAFETY.—The bonds we are now selling are secured by a first and only mortgage on all the property and rights of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, which will embrace on the completion of the work:—
1. Over two thousand miles of road, with rolling stock, buildings, and all other equipments.
2. Over twenty-two thousand acres of land to every mile of finished road. This land, agricultural, timbered, and mineral, amounting in all to more than fifty million acres, consists of alternate sections, reaching twenty to forty miles on each side of the track, and extending in a broad fertile belt from Wisconsin through the richest portions of Minnesota, Dakotah, Montana, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington to Puget Sound.
While the Government does not directly guarantee the bonds of the Road, it thus amply provides for their full and prompt payment by an unreserved grant of land, the most valuable ever conferred upon a great national improvement.
THE MORTGAGE.—The Trustees under the Mortgage are Messrs. Jay Cooke, of Philadelphia, and J. Edgar Thomson, President of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company.
PROFITABLENESS.—United States 5-20s at their average premium yield the present purchaser less than 5¾ per cent. gold interest. Should they be redeemed in five years, and specie payments be resumed, they would really pay only 4¾ per cent., or if in three years, only 3½ per cent., as the present premium would meanwhile be sunk.
$1100 currency invested now in United States $5 20s will yield per year in gold, say $62. $1100 currency invested now in Northern Pacific 7-30s will yield per year in gold, $80 80. Here is a difference *in annual income* of nearly *one-third*, besides a difference of 7 to 10 per cent. in principal, when both classes of bonds are redeemed.
RECEIVABLE FOR LANDS.—These bonds will be at all times receivable, at 110, in payment for the Company's lands, at their lowest cash price.
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Safe Home Investment.
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Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad Company
7 PER CENT. GOLD
First Mortgage Bonds.
Interest Payable April and October, Free of State and United States Taxes.
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The Road is now rapidly approaching completion, with a large trade in COAL, IRON, and LUMBER, in addition to the passenger travel awaiting the opening of this greatly needed enterprise. The local trade alone is sufficiently large to sustain the Road. We have no hesitation in recommending the Bonds as a CHEAP, RELIABLE, and SAFE INVESTMENT.
For pamphlets, with map, and full information, apply to
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NEW FABRICS FOR LADIES' SUITS.
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Black Silks, $1 50 to $7.
Black and White Striped Silks.
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Linens, Hosiery, and White Goods.
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Bank Vaults, Burglar-Proof Safes,
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TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT furnished available in all parts of Europe.
INCOME COLLECTED and remitted for one per cent.
The Company act as EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, and GUARDIANS, and RECEIVE and EXECUTE TRUSTS of every description, from the Courts, Corporations, and Individuals.
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C. H. CLARK, Vice-President.
ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.
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John Welsh, George F. Tyler,
Charles Macalester, Henry C. Gibson,
Edward W. Clark, J. Gillingham Fell.
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THE PHILADELPHIA TRUST, SAFE DEPOSIT AND INSURANCE COMPANY,
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The Company also offer for Rent, at rates varying from $15 to $75 per annum, the renter holding the key, SMALL SAFES IN THE BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS, affording absolute SECURITY against FIRE, THEFT, BURGLARY, and ACCIDENT.
All fiduciary obligations, such as TRUSTS, GUARDIANSHIPS, EXECUTORSHIPS, etc., will be undertaken and faithfully discharged.
All trust investments are kept separate and apart from the Company's assets.
Circulars, giving full details, forwarded on application.
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Secretary—R. P. McCULLAGH.
Treasurer—WM. L. DUBOIS. 2 3 fmw5

DOLLIE AND THE TWO SMITHS

From Blackwood's (Edinburgh) Magazine.

My father was an Irishman and a writer of articles for magazines. I have never written in a magazine or anything else myself. My mother I don't remember. She died shortly after my birth. One of my earliest arithmetical efforts consisted in the discovery that I had nine brothers and sisters, concerning whom, as they are all alive and are some of them Fenians, I desire to speak only in complimentary terms.

I believe publishers did not pay so liberally in those days as I have reason to hope they do now, or possibly my father may have acquired dissolute habits through his contact with literary men; but from some cause or other I was so slenderly provided with food, clothing, and education, and my home was so inconveniently crowded and uncomfortable, that I left it at the age of fifteen with an outfit consisting of one extra shirt, one ditto pair of socks, a comb, and thirteen-and-sixpence that I borrowed, without alluding to it at the time, from my eldest sister, who was keeping house and acted as treasurer generally, and whose balance in hand consisted of that amount. I have since paid it her back, with interest at seven per cent. As, however, my present purpose in writing is not to dwell upon the varied and striking incidents in my own fortunes through life, so much as to portray certain scenes into which its destiny has led me, I will skip over the first twenty years after leaving home, and land myself in a neat white clapboarded house, with green venetians, and a verandah half round it, situated on a wooded hillside, and commanding a lovely view of a secluded lake about ten miles long and three wide, on the shores of which a few scattered clearings indicate that we are across the Atlantic, and in a part of the country not yet very thickly settled. Nevertheless we are in one of the Eastern States of America, at no very great distance from a city of fifty thousand inhabitants, and can hear the shriek of the engine as the cars stop at the little village at the head of the lake. As to whether that lovely creature with fair hair and blue eyes, and hands so small and white that it is a marvel how she can do so much housework and preserve them as she does, and a pleasure to look forward to eating the bread they are now kneading—I say, as to whether this young lady is my wife, or the "chattel," to take the legal English view of her, of that handsome broad-shouldered man unyoking a team at the door of the barn, is a matter in which we three alone are concerned. It does not signify, either, who the farm or the two little chubby children belong to; the point to which I wish to call my readers' attention is this. Here am I, an Irishman by descent, an Englishman by birth, a citizen of the United States by naturalization, and of the world by an extended knowledge of it. I confess to only one inveterate prejudice, acquired doubtless from a long residence among pure and simple Asiatics, and this is an intense abomination of, and contempt for, all society calling itself civilized, and especially for that mongrel race of money-grubbers, whether they are located on one side of the Atlantic or the other, which calls itself Anglo-Saxon, and which, to an inordinate conceit, adds an almost inspired faculty for "peddling." If, therefore, the extremely sensitive feelings of my American readers are hurt by the record of my experiences of village life in their country, I only request them to wait until I publish a few observations upon which I am engaged in regard to the commercial morality of London as compared with that of New York, when they will have an opportunity of judging for themselves of my extreme impartiality, and of venting their spleen against England, by republishing my very original and uncomplimentary criticisms on that country, and pocketing the entire proceeds of the labor of my brains. I give them fair notice that for every dollar of which I am thus robbed I shall stick a pin into them somewhere; and people with such thin skins had better make friends with me in time. I am to be bought. I have not purchased and paid for so many of my fellow-citizens without knowing to a cent what my own price is. My stock-in-trade consists of a certain faculty I have for washing the dirty ("soiled" we call it on this side—"dirty" is considered coarse) linen of the Anglo-Saxon race in public. So much as regards myself.

The name of my broad-shouldered companion and fellow-laborer is Orange Z. Smith. As there are two other Orange Smiths in the neighborhood, we have to be very particular about the Z, pronounced zee, not zed, in America, and so taught throughout the schools and colleges of the country. In the case of Orange, it does not stand for the first letter of any name, but is simply a distinctive middle initial; hence it follows that he is popularly known as Orange Zee. When our first little cherub was born, we called him Zuyder Zee, out of compliment to a Dutch ancestor on his mother's side. I may here remark that my name is also Smith. I dropped my Celtic patronymic and appropriated the English one upon the occasion of my taking thirteen-and-sixpence from my sister above mentioned. The name of Zuyder Zee's mother is Mary, but she is called "Dollie." All the pet diminutives of female names in the States end in *ie*, and not in *y* as in England, perhaps because there is a more refined flavor about *ie* than about *y*; and all Dollie's correspondents address their letters to her, not by the Christian name of her husband, or even by her own Christian name, but tenderly and affectionately as "Mrs. Dollie Van Snook Smith," thus as it were inviting the affectionate sympathy and interest of the clerks in the post office. So when I was so unfortunate the other day as to upset her out of the buggy and she broke her leg, the editor of the Van Snookville *Democrat* touchingly alluded to "the limb of Mrs. Dollie Smith, one of the most beautiful and highly respected residents of this township." Dollie's grandfather, Van Snook, had been the first settler here, and the town was called after him. When Zuyder Zee was born I asked Orange Zee whether the event ought not to be announced in the Van Snookville *Democrat*, but he said it would not be considered proper to make any public allusion to the incident; and I remembered afterwards that I never saw a column for births in any American newspaper. Long may it be before our Dollie figures in any other column! but whenever she does her affectionate relations will stick to the pet diminutive, and will announce the departure, not of "Mary, wife of —— Smith," but of "Mrs. Dollie Van Snook Smith."

It is not necessary to say how Orange Zee and I first became acquaintances and then friends, and then decided "to go to farming" together, and were attracted to this pretty hillside, and to the immediate neighborhood of the farm where Dollie was living with her parents. I had to trust to Orange Zee's farming experience in everything. My ignorance was so great that he never ceased wondering where I had been "raised." I should like to know how many of my readers know how to drive a nail so as not to split the wood. I think the profound contempt with which Orange Zee regards all Englishmen, to whom he owes his origin, is principally based upon the information which I gave him that there were actually many people in England who did not know how to drive a nail. Nor does he yet understand—as of course everybody must be constantly wanting to drive nails in England as in America—"what on earth they do, if they don't know how."

After Orange Zee and I had seen Dollie, and found that the adjoining farm was for sale, we determined to buy it; and we accordingly went to Dollie's uncle, to whom it belonged, and told him that the fences were all out of repair, and the house was falling to pieces, and the meadows were all "run out," and that it was a miserable old place "any way," and not worth taking at a gift. Dollie's uncle saw at once from this that we were dying to get hold of the place, and, as he was equally anxious to sell, he said that he had now given up all idea of selling, and intended to "hang on" to it. Orange Zee told me afterwards that the great art of buying and selling was to appear as if you did not want to buy or sell, and always to seem to hang back. So we hung back. As we were boarding with Dollie's parents, I found "hanging back" quite a pleasant occupation. At last one day Dollie's uncle came and said that he had been offered $75 an acre for his farm, and that if we wanted it we had better speak, as he was going to let it go at that. To my surprise Orange Zee said he had just offered $50 an acre for a better farm on the other side of the lake, and expected to get a decided answer from the proprietor to-morrow. I felt quite angry with Orange Zee when I heard this, as I hated the looks of the other side of the lake; and when Dollie's uncle went away, I told him he might go there if he liked by himself, but that I should continue to "hang back." He laughed at my innocence, and assured me that what he had told Dollie's uncle was only as big a lie as what Dollie's uncle had told him, and "how else could we expect ever to get hold of the farm?" So then, of course, I said that it was all right, and we went on "hanging back." Finally, we had a talk with Dollie's father on the subject; and he said that if we would give him a hundred dollars down, and a note of hand at six months for a hundred more in case he succeeded, he would get the farm from his brother at fifty dollars the acre; but in that case we must leave the place for the present and seem to have given up all idea of settling here. Orange Zee told me afterwards that the old man (we always called Dollie's father "the old man") had held a mortgage over his brother, and by threats of foreclosure forced him to sell. The old man was highly respected and looked up to for many miles round as being the best horse doctor and the "smartest" man at a trade generally to be found in that part of the country. He was also an elder of the Baptist Church, and exercised a most powerful gift on the occasion of "revivals" and "protracted meetings." When he found out how matters stood between Dollie, Orange Zee, and myself, he got nearly all our money out of us by secret promises of Dollie—first to one, and then to the other; and nothing but the accident of Dollie herself taking a decided stand of her own, prevented our being turned out of the house Dollieless and penniless. The whole details of this financially romantic transaction were afterwards reported in the 'Van Snookville *Democrat*,' and the old man received a sort of ovation for some time afterwards whenever he entered a store in the village, in compliment to his skill in having thus turned the charms of his Dollie to such good pecuniary account. This did not prevent our having a wedding, which was the occasion of great rejoicing amongst all the members of the church to which Dollie belonged, and which bore grateful testimony to her popularity among the farmers' daughters in the neighborhood, who flocked to her marriage, in very elaborate Parisian toilets, in buggies and spring-wagons, and accompanied by "beaux" the honesty of whose intentions it was refreshing, to one accustomed to less primitive conditions, to contemplate. If I decline for reasons which may hereafter appear, to say whether Dollie was married to Orange Zee or myself on this auspicion occasion, it is not because either Dollie or her husband have ever since done anything to be ashamed of. Of the purity and simple innocence of our menage there has been a question. Nor did the fact that one of us had failed to realize his aspirations in respect of this estimable young lady embitter our home relations. The sceptics in virtue on the other side of the Atlantic may sneer, but I am proud to say that no cloud of jealousy ever disturbed the serenity of our domestic horizon. Nor was the disappointed Smith ever for one instant false to the pure and innocent sentiment of fraternal affection which bound him to the other two. Indeed I may say that we were (and I trust still are) all three very justly considered models of propriety by the highly moral community of the village.

The said village consists of a single street, with three churches and a school-house, all facing each other, in a little square in the middle, with pugnacious-looking steeples and a hostile cock to the gables, as though they were all longing to fly at each other. There are three dry-goods stores, and a hardware store, and a drug store, and a blacksmith's shop, and a billiard saloon, and two taverns, besides grist mills, saw-mills, carpenters' shops, etc. The population is a genial, good-natured race enough. Everybody is familiarly known by his or her abbreviated Christian name; and the most minute details of the daily life of every family, and every obscure member of it, are accurately known and carefully discussed at post-time in the store that keeps the post office, and which serves as a club and resort for idlers generally throughout the day. For although the inhabitants of Van Snookville are a tolerably industrious and prosperous community, they manage to spend a large share of their time in gossip, and find in the ever-varying excitements of politics and religion abundant occasion for quarrel and intrigue. To one not familiar with their habits their severe language and the harsh judgments they entertain of each other might be supposed to lead to irreconcilable feuds. But this is rarely the case, for the simple reason that an irreconcilable feud is a very unprofitable investment of time and temper; and men seldom hate each other so much as to interfere with their prospects of being able to cheat one another. Of course the more rich and influential a man is the more he can afford himself the luxury of a temper. In America, as in England, civility is a marketable commodity; and I had frequent occasion to remark with admiration that my Van Snookville friends rarely permitted their warmth or indignation of feeling to interfere with their prospective pecuniary interests.

Orange Zee said that, until we could increase our capital, our best chance of becoming respected in the village would be to join the Methodist Church, and get the better of the old man "on a trade." He has therefore already become a "class leader;" and in consequence of certain secret information regarding her father, conveyed to us by Dollie, we see a way by which we shall be enabled to obtain possession of a good deal of the old man's property without rendering ourselves liable to imprisonment. We are indebted for the idea to Swomp, the pettifogging lawyer, who is the old man's rival in politics and in piety, and who is to obtain a percentage on the whole amount resulting from the transaction. After we had obtained possession of the farm and of Dollie, we found that it would be necessary to improve our living accommodations; and instead of building we determined to buy a ready-made house which was for sale half a mile distant, and move it to our own land—a proceeding which involved a great deal of the process known as "dickering." To dicker successfully, one must have a great aptitude for chewing straws and whittling. The great art is to force your opponent to be the first to put a value on the article to be bought or sold. You choose a morning when you are not busy, for it is ruinous to let any indication of anxiety or haste appear. You walk slowly with your opponent to a fence-rail, and both sit leisurely across it, and chew straws thoughtfully. I say opponent, because, in one sense, every man is your natural enemy—all the members of the community, whether they are engaged in agriculture, commerce, or politics, being trained from their earliest infancy to prey upon each other's pockets. You find yourself engaged in a gigantic game of grab (which means getting all you can, and giving as little as possible in return), and the weakest goes to the wall. Some win the game as bullies, others as sneaks; but you have very little chance unless you are either the one or the other. Moreover, it is important to remember that if you do not treat every man with whom you have any dealings upon the assumption that he is both a liar and a rogue, he considers you a fool; nor is there the least danger of his feelings being wounded by your openly doubting and requiring proof of his most solemn asseverations. This entire absence on your part of any gentlemanlike feeling excites his respect for your "smartness," and leads him to doubt equally every statement made by you in return as the highest compliment he can pay you. I remember my first attempt at a trade was made in Dollie's presence, and what I imagined were feelings of delicacy she called weakness, and my sense of honor she said was nonsense—a fossil sentiment which had its origin in ages fitly called "dark," when idiots in armor devoted themselves to the protection of weak-minded women when they might have been making money, and sacrificed their material progress to an abstraction called chivalry. I explained to Dollie that among the Anglo-Saxons on the other side of the Atlantic it was only considered honorable to tell lies when they were necessary to screen the woman you had betrayed; and that, according to modern ideas of chivalry, it was not considered important that you should respect the virtue of your friend's wife, if you religiously paid him your gambling debts. Nor could I get this obtuse Dollie to admit that the unscrupulous pursuit of dollars by men of business in the New World was a more degrading occupation than the unlicensed pursuit of women by men of pleasure in the Old.

Orange Zee, who has an immense physique, trusts a good deal to his overbearing voice and manner in a trade, and it was amusing to hear him endeavor, by sheer force of will, to extort from little Deacon Brown a price for his house, and to see the little Deacon wriggle, and writhe, and protest that he had not the faintest idea of how much it might be worth, that he had never sold a house in his life before, and that unless Orange Zee would make him an offer, he felt quite powerless and paralyzed. At least two hours elapsed before either of them would name a figure. I think it was Orange Zee who, in spite of his brow-beating, was forced to name a sum, which so wounded the Deacon's feelings, that he quietly rose and walked off without vouchsafing a word in reply, leaving our big Orange Zee ignominiously chewing his straw. In this game the little Deacon made the first score. It was protracted over many days with varying fortunes, and might finally be considered drawn, as I do not think we paid either too much or too little for the house.

The next thing was to dicker with the "house-mover" to transfer our new residence bodily on to our farm, which he did for a hundred dollars, with the assistance of an old broken-winded horse, a man, and a boy. The *modus operandi* is simple enough. You go into the woods and cut down two trees long enough to pass under the whole length of the building, which is of course of wood. By means of screws the house is raised from its under-pinning and placed upon these timbers, which are in their turn placed upon wheels; the old horse walks round and works a sort of capstan fixed in the middle of the road, and attached by a rope to the house, which moves upon the wheels along planks placed under them as it slowly progresses. Most farmers in America are carpenters as well, and build their own houses without any assistance; but we were in a hurry, and Orange Zee had too great a contempt for my powers as an assistant for us to undertake it.

The most expensive operation was the purchase of stock. Twenty-five cows at from sixty to eighty dollars apiece made a considerable inroad into what the old man had left of our capital.

Orange Zee and I work our whole farm of 100 acres without any help. We have a team for which we paid three hundred dollars and a lumber wagon and a mowing-machine, with ploughs, harrows, and other farm implements. Dollie has a German "help" called "Lizer," who is not considered worth more than her board until she can speak English. We are consoled for her stupidity by her cheapness. She and Dollie milk all the cows, make all the butter, wash all the clothes, bake all the bread, cook all the food, and mend and make a great part of our clothing, to say nothing of looking after the children and the house generally.

We have a parlor with some ornaments made with dried "fall" leaves, and some cheap china shepherds and shepherdesses, and a picture worked by Dollie's mamma in worsted work. This room is kept carefully closed, and its finery covered up, excepting on the monthly occasions when Orange Zee, in his capacity of class leader, has a prayer-meeting in it. We live in the kitchen, out of which open two bedrooms, a buttery, a wood-shed, an attic staircase, and a cellar staircase, so that the walls may be said to be almost composed of doors. Lizer shares the attic with dried apples and empty trunks. The cooking is all done at a stove, not an open fireplace, a thing never to be seen in an American farmhouse. The staple articles of diet are pork and beans, and apple-sauce; besides which Dollie is an excellent hand at corn-bread and griddle-cakes. We get up at 5, and Orange Zee and I go out and do "the chores"—in other words, attend to the stock, draw water, and make Dollie's fire, chop wood, etc. At 6 we breakfast, and at mid-day we dine, and at six we have supper and do our "chores" again. The quantity of things Dollie does by machinery is surprising. She washes with a machine, and she dries with a machine, and she sews with a machine, and can knit a pair of stockings in half an hour with a machine, and makes butter with a machine, and pares apples with a machine: and she "cans" tomatoes and sweet corn, and preserves blackberries, and saves wood-ashes, and makes soap with "lye" (which is water that has soaked through them), and is a perfect repository of domestic receipts; and turns out on Sunday to go to meeting with a big "chignon" which she calls a "waterfall," and a long train, as neatly *chausee* and *gantee* as if she lived on the Boulevards instead of on Beaver Lake. How she manages to effect these sudden and entire transformations is only one of the mysteries which attach to Dollie, and are a source of perpetual wonder and admiration to Orange Zee and myself. Then she takes in *The Revolution*, and seems to me to have more advanced opinions on "Woman's Rights," than Susan B. Anthony herself; and she reads *The Radical* regularly, and watches the new development of the religious idea of Boston with such keen relish that I sometimes suspect she is a secret contributor. I verily believe she is corresponding with those two strong-minded opponents of stringent ceremonial observances, Olive Logan and Eleanor Kirke, on the marriage question; but she does not at present admit either Orange Zee or myself into her reasons for always going to the post office herself for her letters. We have perfect confidence in her, and are waiting without alarm for the results. So long as she is the most efficient house-wife in the county we have no right to complain; and I believe that it is when she is on her knees scrubbing the floor that her most brilliant inspirations come to her, and suggest those abstruse problems of theology with which she occasionally plies Elder Fisher, much to that poor orthodox minister's embarrassment. Notwithstanding all which there is not a Sunday-school teacher in the district (pronounced *deestrict*) more universally respected and beloved; and no "sewing bees" are so popular as those which our pretty little Mrs. Dollie gives alternately with Orange Zee's prayer meetings in the front parlor. Upon these occasions the neighboring farmers' wives flock to the manufacture of our "pants" and petticoats, and discuss the latest inventions in sewing-machines and theology over an abundant supply of tea. Dollie is a specimen of a new type developed since the race was transplanted to America, and is as peculiar to the soil as are the beavers which used formerly to inhabit our lake; and I believe, notwithstanding her regular attendance at Elder Fishers', she is surely but silently sapping the foundations of his theology in the minds of a large section of his congregation. Like the beavers aforesaid, I sometimes think that Dollie acts entirely by instinct, and without any exercise of the reasoning faculty. She always speaks under some strong, quick impulse, which is irresistible to the listener. A beaver is taught by intuition how to make use of his tail: why should not the same intuition teach a woman how to use her tongue? The fact that it has never done so yet does not cause me to despair. Since I have known Dollie I have become sanguine. Orange Zee and I both feel that she is rapidly developing us into something, but we don't yet know into what. Time will show.

Meantime, like Dollie, we do as much farm-work as we can by machinery too. We have a mowing machine and a reaping-machine. In the hot haying-time we mow before breakfast, and rake and cure our hay with horse-rakes and tedders, and load it by a patent process on to our wagon, and get our bright "Timothy" into our barn with another patent thing like a harpoon, the same afternoon. Think of that, you poor befogged farmers of the old country! The amount of hay that we two can cut, cure, and mow away in one day, is so great that I shall not mention it, lest you should imagine that I had been born as well as naturalized in America. We never stack it outside, and have a hay-press of our own, which we work, as we do most things, by horse-power, and press for our neighbors as well. We have a horse-power threshing-machine also, with which we thresh our neighbors' grain at from four to eight cents a bushel, and make a good thing of it; and by killing all our calves two days after they are born, and sending all our milk to the cheese factory, we are able to contribute to the large cargoes of cheeses which annually cross the Atlantic for consumption in the British Isles. What old fogies you British farmers are not to kill your calves, and so save the milk!

Then Orange Zee can do almost anything he wants with a plough and team; he has surface-drained all our farm with open ditches three feet deep with the plough alone. As for me, all my most brilliant inspirations in regard to agriculture have been suggested by the remarkable farming experiences published by Mr. Horace Greeley in the columns of the *Tribune*. I believe, in spite of Orange Zee's knowledge, we should have been repeatedly ruined had it not been for the original ideas we derived from the lucubrations of that truly great man. Indeed, as I can't be of much assistance to Orange Zee by my practical knowledge, I endeavor to make up for it theoretically by studying the rural *New Yorker*, the *Country Gentleman*, and other agricultural journals. Had I been allowed to have my own way, I should have invested in a variety of advantageous patents, and entered upon a large scale upon experiments with all the numerous varieties of oats, potatoes, tomatoes, and other produce which are warranted to make the fortunes of farmers courageous enough thus judiciously to risk their capital. Among the varied occupations of Orange Zee, however, he had passed a year of his life peddling patent rights, and the information he had thus acquired in regard to their value induced him invariably to prohibit my ever buying one. This was a great trial to me, for scarcely a week passed without some eloquent traveller calling, and offering for a few dollars the exclusive right to make and sell in the county stoves warranted to season as well as cook meat; or fences which were cheaper and more durable than either wood or iron; or clothes-pegs which possessed the remarkable property of drying the clothes as well as of attaching them to the lines; or lightning-rods, which not only protected the house from lightning, but bottled up the electricity for private consumption—besides many other ingenious contrivances which marked the fertility of the American brain. In fact, I feel sure that, had it not been for Orange Zee, we might have become proprietors of many exclusive privileges which would have secured us a comfortable independence for our lives. I was confirmed in my opinion of my own good judgment and ability in these matters, by overhearing myself spoken of one day as a "good, clever sort of fellow." As Dollie made the same remark in regard to the stupidest man in the neighborhood, I afterwards discovered that a "clever fellow" signified here a "good-natured fool." After this personal application it was natural that the violent transformation which English words undergo after crossing the Atlantic should rouse my indignation. I once seemed to plunge a whole supper table into a douche-bath, because I remarked that a species of porridge called Graham mush was "nasty." I do not yet know the exact meaning of this awful word, but it is evidently something more than the opposite of nice; and certain it is, that this cock-and-bull account of farm-life in America will be called there a "Rooster and Ox" story.

[Concluded to-morrow.]

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Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds

At Closest Market Rates,

N. W. Cor. THIRD and CHESNUT Sts,

Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc. etc. 26

Bowles Brothers & Co.,

PARIS, LONDON, BOSTON.

No. 19 WILLIAM Street

New York,

ISSUE

Credits for Travellers

IN EUROPE.

Exchange on Paris and the Unio Bank of London,

IN SUMS TO SUIT. 11 7 3m

CITY OF BALTIMORE.

$1,200,000 six per cent. Bonds of the Western Maryland Railroad Company, endorsed by the City of Baltimore. The undersigned Finance Committee of the Western Maryland Railroad Company, offer through the American Exchange National Bank $1,200,000 of the Bonds of the Western Maryland Railroad Company, having 30 years to run, principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Baltimore. This endorsement having been authorized by an act of the Legislature, and by ordinance of the City Council, was submitted to and ratified by an almost unanimous vote of the people. As an additional security the city has provided a sinking fund of $200,000 for the liquidation of this debt at maturity An exhibit of the financial condition of city shows that she has available and convertible assets more than sufficient to pay her entire indebtedness. To investors looking for absolute security no loan offered in this market presents greater inducements. These bonds are offered at 87½ and accrued interest, coupons payable January and July.

WILLIAM KEYSER,
JOHN K. LONGWELL,
MOSES WIESENFELD,
1 6 60tf Finance Committee.

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
on Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES
on Goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES
on Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1870.

$300,000	United States Six Per Cent Loan (lawful money)	$333,375 00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	214,000·00
200,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from Tax)	204,162·50
164,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	168,920·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Ct. Bonds	20,700·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Ct. Bonds	25,250·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Ct. Loan	18,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Ct. Loan	4,200·00
12,500	Pennsylvania Railroad Company (250 Shares Stock)	15,000·00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Company (100 Shares Stock)	4,300·00
10,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company (80 sh's Stock)	4,000·00
261,650	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	251,650·00
$1,260,150	Par. C'st, $1,264,447·34. M'k't v'l	$1,293·557·00
	Real Estate	56,000·50
	Bills Receivable for Insurances made	230,971·27
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company	93,375 40
	Stock and Scrip, etc., of sundry corporations, $7950, estimated value	3,912·00
	Cash	142,911·73
		$1,820,727·97

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	William G. Boulton,
Edmund A. Souder,	Edward Darlington,
Joseph H. Seal,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry Sloan,	Jacob Riegel,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Hugh Craig,	Spencer McIlvain,
John D. Taylor,	Thomas P. Stotesbury,
George W. Bernadou,	John B. Semple, Pittsb'rg,
Wm. C. Houston,	A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
H. Frank Robinson,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 2 1 11m

ASBURY
LIFE INSURANCE CO.
NEW YORK.

LEMUEL BANGS, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-Pres't and Sec'y.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.

JAMES M. LONGACRE,
MANAGER FOR PENNSYLVANIA AND DELAWARE,
Office, 302 WALNUT St., Philadelphia.
H. C. WOOD, Jr., Medical Examiner.
5 23 mwfim REV. S. POWERS, Special Agent.

Union Mutual Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804.
Fire, Marine, and Inland Insurance.
Office, N. E. Cor. THIRD and WALNUT
LOSSES PAID SINCE FORMATION,
$7,000,000.
ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, JANUARY 1, 1871,
$255,397'89.
RICHARD S. SMITH, President.
JOHN MOSS, Secretary. 2 13

People's Fire Insurance Company,
No. 514 WALNUT Street.
CHARTERED 1859.

Fire Insurance at LOWEST RATES consistent with security. Losses promptly adjusted and paid.
NO UNPAID LOSSES.
Assets December 31, 1870 ..... $128,851·78
CHAS. E. BONN, President.
GEO. BUSCH, JR., Secretary. 2 14

FIRE ASSOCIATION
INCORPORATED MARCH 17, 1820.
OFFICE,
No. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET,
INSURE
BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY
From Loss by fire (in the City of Philadelphia only)
ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,705,319·07.

TRUSTEES.

William H. Hamilton,	Charles F. Bower,
John Carrow,	Jesse Lightfoot,
George I. Young,	Robert Shoemaker,
Jos. R. Lyndall,	Peter Armbruster,
Levi P. Coats,	M. H. Dickinson,
Samuel Sparhawk,	Peter Williamson,

Joseph E. Schell.
WM. H. HAMILTON, President.
SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President.
WILLIAM F. BUTLER, Secretary

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY
No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS.

Charles Richardson,	Robert Pearce,
William R. Rhawn,	John Kessler, Jr.,
William M. Seyfert,	Edward B. Orne,
John F. Smith,	Charles Stokes.
Nathan Hilles,	John W. Everman,
George A. West,	Mordecai Buxby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD Secretary. 7 9m

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
CASH Capital (paid up in full) ..... $200,000·00
CASH Assets, December 1, 1870 ..... $660·388·24

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer,
Naibro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	Wm. G. Boulton,
Benj. T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thomas H. Montgomery,
John R. Brown,	James M. Aertsen.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary.
JACOB E. PETERSON, Assistant Secretary.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
4 6 No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST CHAS. P. HERRING

INSURANCE.

Fire, Inland, and Marine Insurance.

INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NORTH AMERICA,
Incorporated 1794.

CAPITAL $500,000
ASSETS January 1, 1871 .. $3,050,536

Receipts of Premiums, '70 ..... $2,096,154
Interests from Investments, 1870.. 137,050
$3,233,204
Losses paid in 1870 ..... $1,136,941

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

First Mortgages on Philadelphia City Property	$834,950
United States Government Loans	325,932
Pennsylvania State Loans	169,310
Philadelphia City Loans	200,000
New Jersey and other State Loans and City Bonds	225,510
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co., other Railroad Mortgage Bonds and Loans	393,345
Philadelphia Bank and other Stocks	62,486
Cash in Bank	281,048
Loans on Collateral Security	31,434
Notes receivable and Marine Premiums unsettled	438,420
Accrued Interest and Premium in course of transmission	83,201
Real estate, Office of the Company	30,000
	$3,050,536

Certificates of Insurance issued, payable in London at the Counting House of Messrs. BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, PRESIDENT.
CHARLES PLATT, VICE-PRESIDENT.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN,	FRANCIS R. COPE,
SAMUEL W. JONES,	EDW. H. TROTTER,
JOHN A. BROWN,	EDW. S. CLARKE,
CHARLES TAYLOR,	T. CHARLTON HENRY,
AMBROSE WHITE,	ALFRED D. JESSUP,
WILLIAM WELSH,	LOUIS C. MADEIRA,
JOHN MASON,	CHAS. W. CUSHMAN,
GEORGE L. HARRISON,	CLEMENT A. GRISCOM

WILLIAM BROCKIE. [1 2d5

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1871.
Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets Jan. 1, '71, $3,087,452'35

CAPITAL ..... $400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS. 2,687,452·35
INCOME FOR 1871, $1,200,000. LOSSES PAID IN 1870, $272,881·70.

Losses Paid Since 1829 Nearly
$6,000,000.

The Assets of the "FRANKLIN" are all invested in solid securities (over $2,750,000 in First Bonds and Mortgages), which are all interest bearing and dividend paying. The Company holds no Bills Receivable taken for Insurances effected.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents and Mortgages.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary. [2 7td31
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
John Devereux,	Daniel Haddock,

Franklin A. Comly.
DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

ANTHRACITE INSURANCE COMPANY.
INCORPORATED 1854.
CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Office, No. 511 WALNUT Street, between Third and Fourth streets, Philadelphia.

This Company will insure against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Buildings, Furniture, and Merchandise generally.

Also, Marine Insurance on Vessels, Cargoes, and Freights. Inland Insurance to all parts of the Union.

DIRECTORS.

William Esher,	Lewis Audenreid,
Wm. M. Baird,	John Ketcham,
John R. Blakiston,	J. E. Baum,
W. P. Dean,	John B. Heyl,
Peter Sieger,	Samuel H. Rothermel.

WILLIAM ESHER, President.
WM. F. DEAN, Vice-President.
W. M. SMITH, Secretary. 3 1 5

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low Pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all size and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
2 15 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

GIRARD TUBE WORKS AND IRON CO.,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
Manufacture Plain and Galvanized WROUGHT-IRON PIPE
and Sundries for Gas and Steam Fitters, Plumbers Machinists, Railing Makers, Oil Refiners, etc.
WORKS,
TWENTY-THIRD AND FILBERT STREETS.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,
No. 42 N. FIFTH STREET.

SHEARING, ROLLING AND MEASURING, Fulling, Napping and Brushing Machines for Carpets, Cloths, and Prints. Shear both sides at once, measure accurately, rolls the goods to retain length, width, and finish. Blades repaired and ground. Superior Loom Temples,
5 9m GEO. C. HOWARD,
No. 17 S. EIGHTEENTH Street, Phila., Pa.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD
Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.
Until further notice trains will Leave and Arrive as follows:—

TRAINS LEAVE.	A. M.	TRAINS ARRIVE.	A. M.
Read'g & Allent'n Way	7·30	Pottstown Accom.	9·15
Harrisb'g & Potts'e Ex	8·15	Read'g & Pottsv'e Ac.	10·20
Phila. & Potts'e Way Train	12·30		P. M.
	P. M.	Harrisb'g & Potts'e Ex	1·00
Harrisb'g & Potts'e Ex	3·30	Phila. & Pottsv'e W. Train	4·30
Pottstown Accomm.	4·00	Harrisb'g & Potts'e Ex	7·00
Read'g & Pottsv'e Ac.	4·45	Harrisbg. Potsville, and Allentown Ac.	9·10
ON SUNDAYS.	A. M.	ON SUNDAYS.	A. M.
To Reading	8·00	From Pottsville	12 35
	P. M.		P. M.
To Pottsville	3·15	From Reading	7·25

The Sunday trains connect with similar trains on the Perkiomen and Colebrookdale Railroads.

For Downingtown and points on Chester Valley Railroad, take 7·30 a. m., 12·30 noon, and 4 p. m.

For Schwenksville and points on Perkiomen Railroad, take 7·30 a. m. 12·30 noon, and 4 p. m.

For Mt. Pleasant and points on Colebrookdale Railroad take 7·30 a. m. and 4·00 p. m.

N. Y. EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND WEST. Trains leave New York at 9·00 a. m. and 5·00 p. m., passing Reading at 1·55 and 10·05 p. m. connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central trains for Chicago, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Baltimore, Williamsport, etc.

Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

Trains for New York leave Harrisburg at 3·10, 8·10, and 11·45 a. m., and 2·30 p. m.

Additional train leaves New York for Harrisburg at 12 o'clock noon.

For particulars see Guide Books, which can be obtained at No 811 Chesnut street, and at all stations, without charge.

Season, School, Mileage, and Commutation Tickets at reduced rates to be had of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

STREET CARS.—The Thirteenth and Fifteenth, and Race and Vine streets, connecting with other lines, run close to the Depot.

Baggage collected and delivered by Dungan's Baggage Express. Orders left at Depot, or at No. 226 S. Fourth street.

GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN BRANCH. Depot, Ninth and Green.

Trains leave for Germantown at 6, 7, 8, 8½, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M.; 1, 2, 2·30, 3·15, 3·45, 4·05, 4·30, 5·05, 5·45, 6, 6·30, 7, 8, 9, 10·05, 11, 12 p. m. Leave Germantown, 6, 6·55, 7·30, 8, 8·20, 9, 9½, 10, 11, 12 a. M.; 1, 2, 3, 3·50, 4, 4·45, 5, 5·30, 6, 6·30, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 p. m. The 8·20 and 9·20 down trains, 2·30, 3·45, and 5·45 up trains, will not stop on the Germantown branch. On Sundays, leave at 9·15 a. m.; 2, 4·05, 7, 10·45 p. m. Leave Germantown, 8·15 a. m.; 1, 3, 6, 9·45 p. m.

Passengers taking the 6·55, 9 a. m., and 6·30 p. m. trains from Germantown, will make close connection with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.—Leave at 6, 8, 10, 12 a. m.; 2·30, 3·45, 5·45, 7, 9 and 11 p. m. Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·10, 8, 9·10, 11·40 a. m.; 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, 10·40 p. m. On Sundays, leave 9·15 a. m.; 2 and 7 p. m. Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·50 a. m.; 12·40, 5·40, 9·25 p. m.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.—Leave at 6, 7·30, 9, 11·05 a. m.; 1·30, 3, 4, 5, 5·30, 6·15, 8·05, 10, 11·45 p. m. Leave Norristown at 5·30, 6·25, 7, 7·45, 8·50, 11 a. m.; 1·30, 3, 4·30, 6·15, 8, 9·30 p. m. On Sundays, leave at 9 a. m.; 2·30, 4, 7·30 p. m. Leave Norristown at 7 a. m.; 1, 5·30, 9 p. m.

FOR MANAYUNK.—Leave at 6, 7·30, 9, 11·05 a. m.; 1·30, 3, 4, 5, 5·30, 6·15, 8·05, 10, 11·45 p. m. Leave Manayunk at 6, 6·55, 7·30, 8·10, 9·20, 11·30 a. m.; 2, 3·30, 5, 6·45, 8·30, 10 p. m. On Sundays, leave at 9 a. m.; 2·30, 4, 7·30 p. m. Leave Manayunk at 7·30 a. m.; 1·30, 6·15, 9·30 p. m.

FOR PLYMOUTH.—Leave at 6 a. m. and 5 p. m. Leave Plymouth at 6·2 a. m. and 2·30 p. m.

The 7·45 a. m. train from Norristown will not stop at Magee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's Lane.

Passengers taking the 7·12, 9·05 a. m., and 6·30 p. m. trains from Ninth and Green streets will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

The 8·30 a. m., 12·30 and 5 p. m. trains from New York stop at Intersection Station. 11

1870.—FOR NEW YORK—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 7 A. M., Mail and Accommodation, via Camden and Amboy, and at 8·30 P. M., Accommodation, via Camden and Jersey City.

At 2 and 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 7 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Freehold and Farmingdale.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, 5, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Edgewater, Beverly, Delanco, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 5, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Fish House.

The 11·30 P. M. line leaves from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

At 7·30 and 9·45 A. M., 1·20, 3·10, 5·30, 6·45 and 12 P. M., New York Express Lines, and at 11·30 P. M., Line, via Jersey City.

At 7·30 and 9·45 A. M., 1·20, 3·10, 5·30, 6·45, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.

At 9·45 A. M. 1·20, 6·45 and 12 P. M. for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (night) for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg Junction, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

Sunday Lines leave at 9·45 A. M., 6·45 P. M., and 12 night.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 9·30 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7·30 and 9·30 A. M., 2·30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 A. M., 12·30, 6·15, and 7·30 P. M. for Bustleton, Holmesburg, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 and 9·30 A. M., 12·30, 2·30, 5·15, 6, and 7·30 P. M. for Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

VIA BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Rochester, Syracuse, Great Bend, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE), VIA NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

At 11 A. M. for New York, Long Branch, and intermediate places.

VIA CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY RAILROAD.

At 6·45 and 11 A. M., 1, 2·30, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11·30 P. M. for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 6·45 A. M., 2·30 and 6·30 P. M. for Lumberton and Medford.

At 6·45 and 11 A. M., 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M. for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 6·45 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M. for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

Dec. 12, 1870. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
ON AND AFTER MONDAY, October 17, 1870, Trains will leave and arrive at the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, as follows:—

FROM PHILADELPHIA

For West Chester at 7·45 and 11·20 A. M., 2·30, 6·15, and 11·20 P. M. Stops at all stations.

For West Chester at 4·40 P. M. This train stops only at stations between Media and West Chester (Greenwood excepted).

For B. C. Junction at 4·10 P. M. Stops at all stations.

FOR PHILADELPHIA

From West Chester at 6·30 and 10·45 A. M., 1·55, 4·55, and 6·55 P. M. Stops at all stations.

From West Chester at 7·55 A. M. This train stops only at stations between West Chester and Media (Greenwood excepted).

From B. C. Junction at 8·40 A. M. Stops at all stations.

ON SUNDAY—Leave Philadelphia at 8·30 A. M. and 2 P. M. Leave West Chester at 7·55 A. M. and 4 P. M.
10 14 W. C. WHEELER, Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.
FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT, COMMENCING MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1870.
Trains will leave Philadelphia as follows:—From foot of Market street (upper ferry).

8·15 A. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, Vineland, Millville, and way stations.

11·45 A. M., Woodbury Accommodation.

3·15 P. M., Passenger for Cape May, Millville, and way stations below Glassboro.

3·30 P. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, and way stations.

5·30 P. M., Accommodation for Woodbury, Glassboro, Clayton, and intermediate stations.

Freight Train leaves Camden daily, at 12 M.
WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

AFTER 8 P. M., SUNDAY, JANUARY 1, 1870.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT.

Pittsburg Express	12·11 A. M.
Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	9·40 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10·10 A.M. & 1·10 and 7·10 P. M.	
Fast Line	12·40 P. M.
Erie Express	12·40 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	9·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	9·50 P. M.
Pacific Express	10·10 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 4	11·10 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 10·10 P. M.

Cincinnati and Pacific Express leaves daily, all other trains daily except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M. at No. 116 Market street.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M.; arrives at Paoli at 9·49 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Philadelphia at 6·40 P. M.; arrives at Paoli at 7·40 P. M.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Paoli at 6·50 A. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 8·19 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Paoli at 4·50 P. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 6·20.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT.

Cincinnati Express	3·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7·00 A. M.
Erie Mail	7·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 8·20 A. M. & 3·50 & 6·40 P. M.	
Parkesburg Train	9·00 A. M.
Fast Line and Buffalo Express	9·50 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·20 P. M.
Erie Express	5·45 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	6·45 P. M.
Pacific Express	3·25 P. M.
Southern Express	5·45 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·40 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 4	10·50 P. M.

For further information apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, Ticket Agent.
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent.
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

A. J. CASSATT,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—
TIME TABLE.
COMMENCING MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1870.
Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, at Clayton with Smyrna Branch Railroad and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, and at Salisbury with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.

Express Train at 11·45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (Daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11·45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Milford and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6·45 and 8·10 A. M., 2·00, 4·00, and 7·15 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7·15 P. M. train from Wilmington runs Daily; all other accommodation trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6·45 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9·35 A. M., Express; 2·25 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF HOURS.
On and after MONDAY, October 3, 1870, trains will run as follows:—Leave Philadelphia from depot of P. W. & B. R. R., corner Broad street and Washington avenue:—

For Port Deposit at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.
For Oxford at 7 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M.
For Oxford Wednesdays and Saturdays only at 2·30 P. M.
For Chadd's Ford and Chester Creek Railroad at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays only 2·30 P. M.
Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.
Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with the Wilmington and Reading Railroad.
Trains for Philadelphia leave Port Deposit at 9·25 A. M. and 4·25 P. M., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.
Oxford at 6·05 A. M., 10·35 A. M. and 5·30 P. M. Sundays at 5·30 P. M. only.
Chadd's Ford at 7·26 A. M., 11·58 A. M., 3·55 P. M., and 6·49 P. M. Sundays 6·49 P. M. only.
Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless special contract is made for the same.
HENRY WOOD,
10 3 General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—The trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows from the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Philadelphia	9·40 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	7·25 A. M.
"	arrives at Erie	7·40 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Philadelphia	12·20 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	8·50 P. M.
"	arrives at Erie	7·40 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Philadelphia	9·30 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	6·35 P. M.
"	arrives at Lock Haven	7·50 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Erie	9·00 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	10·05 P. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	6 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Erie	9 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	5·45 P. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	5·30 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Lock Haven	8·15 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	9·25 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	5·30 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP.	leaves Williamsport	12·05 A. M.
"	" Sunbury	2·30 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	9·40 A. M.

Express, Mail, and Accommodation, east and West, connect at Corry, and all west bound trains and Mail and Accommodation east at Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

WM. A. BALDWIN, General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, CORRY, ROCHESTER, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
Takes effect December 19, 1870.

Fifteen Daily Trains leave Passenger Depot, corner of Berks and American streets (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

7·00 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

At 7·35 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley Elmira, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

8·25 A. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

9·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, Hackettstown, Schooley's Mountain, and N. J. Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

12 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

1·15 and 5·20 and 8·15 P. M., for Abington.

1·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Hazleton.

2·30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

At 3·20 P. M. (Bethlehem Accommodation) for

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

PURIM.

The Jewish Festival and Its Observance.

The observance of the Jewish festival of Purim commences this evening. This is a thanksgiving festival, instituted by Mordecai and Esther in commemoration of the escape from destruction of the Israelitish nation 2238 years ago, when they were residing in the dominions of King Ahasuerus, the Persian monarch. The entire history of the occurrence commemorated will be found in the Book of Esther, where is described the machinations of Haman, the Agagite and King's counsellor, and how these machinations were overthrown by Queen Esther. Haman sought the destruction of the people, and had even obtained a special decree for that purpose from the King. This edict could not be revoked according to the law of the Medes and the Persians, which altereth not, but on the interposition of the Queen the Jews were allowed to defend themselves. Seventy-six thousand Persians attacked the Israelites, who made a defense and slew all that number who made the attempt.

This was in the 357th year before the birth of Christ, and ever since that time no one who called himself a Jew permitted the season to pass without some commemorative services. The instructions for the observance of the festival include the command to eat, drink, and be merry, to meet in the synagogues, to thank God for the overthrow of Haman's plot, and also for the existence of the nation, and to give liberally to the poor.

This evening the Israelites of this city will observe the occasion as it is observed all over the world wherever the Jews have foothold enough to erect a synagogue. They will assemble in the synagogues, where, with other services, the entire book of Esther will be read in the hearing of all present. This will be repeated to-morrow morning. During the ensuing week, and possibly even for a longer period, the evenings will be given up for entertainments at one another's houses, and to family reunions and social enjoyments. Distributions of gifts to friends and relatives form a distinctive mark of the ceremonies of this festival.

WHO WILL IT BE?

The Contest for Chief Engineer of the Fire Department.

To-night the paid Fire Department Commissioners hold a stated meeting, at which it is confidently expected that the first important step—namely, the election of Chief and Assistant Engineers—will be taken. In view of this probable action, there was this morning a great deal of running in-and-out by firemen and aspirants for the positions at the rooms of the commissioners at Fifth and Chesnut streets. Two tickets have been named, as follows:—

TICKET NO. 1.

Chief Engineer—William H. Johnson (Rep.), of the Good Will Engine.

Assistants—William Sweeney (Dem.), of the Niagara Hose; Harry J. Stephens (Rep.), of the Perseverance Hose; George Hensler (Rep.), of the Mechanic Engine; Richard Mooney (Dem.), of the Columbia Engine; William Humphries (Rep.), of the Taylor Hose.

TICKET NO. 2.

Chief Engineer—Thomas H. Peto (Dem.), of the Hope Hose.

Assistants—William Dankle (Rep.), of the Shiffler Hose; James Patterson (Rep.), of the Delaware Engine; James McCaulley (Rep.), of the Fairmount Hose; George Blankley (Rep.), of the West Philadelphia Hose; William Warner (Rep.), of the America Hose.

The prospects, if we are able to judge from current rumor, are decidedly in favor of the election of the first ticket. It is said, also, that there is a probability of a compromise in the election of Charles Darragh, of the Harmony Engine Company, for Chief Engineer. But we will very likely know all about it to-morrow.

THE BANK OF AMERICA is a new institution, located in the old savings fund building, No. 306 Walnut street, and which was organized on Saturday last by the election of a board of directors consisting of Messrs. Henry C. Dallett, the head of the well-known shipping and commission house of Dallett & Son, established in 1839; Elwood Shannon, Esq., a well-known importer and dealer in teas, in Chesnut street; Charles S. Close, Esq., builder and contractor; Caleb J. Milne, Esq., a well-known manufacturer of cotton goods, on Chesnut street, and William Harbison, Esq., the former Deputy Collector of the Port of Philadelphia for many years. Charles H. Price, Esq., was elected Cashier. Mr. Price was formerly the cashier of the Seventh National Bank, which institution he entered as clerk and rose by his merit to that position, which he resigned to accept the new position. The charter of this bank is granted by an act of Assembly approved April, 1870, and contains many liberal provisions. The stockholders are very prominent gentlemen in mercantile and manufacturing circles, and the success of the bank is already a certainty. This makes the fourth State bank in the city in operation.

The capital of the bank is $500,000, and it is authorized to increase it to $2,000,000.

The location of the bank renders it very convenient for bankers, brokers, and general mercantile accounts.

REPUBLICAN REGISTERING OFFICERS.—To-morrow, between the hours of 4 and 8 o'clock, the Republican Boards of Registering Officers will meet in their respective divisions, for the purpose of correcting the registry of Republican voters. On Tuesday, the 14th instant, between the hours of 4 and 8 o'clock P. M., the Republican citizens will meet in their respective divisions and elect one Senatorial and one Representative delegate, to meet in convention on May 17, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing delegates to the State Convention to nominate an Auditor and Surveyor-General.

Outside of the city many candidates have put forward their claims, but in Philadelphia, as yet, very few have announced themselves.

AFTER THE DANCE.—A party of men at a late hour on Saturday night, after having come out of a dance-house on Barclay street, above Broad, got into a fight, and to break up the row Officer Drisko arrested two of them. They went along quietly enough for awhile, but one of them suddenly seized the officer's mace, struck him upon the head, and in the tussle escaped. The other fellow managed to slip through his coat, leaving that garment in the officer's hand.

TOO FOND OF BILLIARDS.—At 4 o'clock yesterday morning Officers Bell and Law, of the Eighth district, observed a light in the billiard saloon of Messrs. Markley & Co., at the northwest corner of Eighth and Vine streets. Sending to Mr. Markley for the key, the establishment was opened, and on going up stairs they found a man who was trying very hard to conceal himself. He gives the name of William Harris, and he will be arrigned before Alderman Kerr this afternoon.

ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—The annual election for directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad will be held to-day, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 6 P. M. The following gentlemen comprise the nominations, and of course they will be elected:—Messrs. J. Edgar Thomson, Josiah Bacon, Wistar Morris, George Black, of Pittsburg; Samuel T. Bodine, Joseph B. Myers, Edward C. Knight, Washington Butcher, John M. Kennedy, and John Rice.

DISTURBANCE IN A CHURCH.—A policeman of the Second district last evening heard a disturbance in a church on Hazel street. He entered the place, and there found a drunken man named Theodore Kneers. The officer attempted to remove him, when Kneers struck back, causing much confusion. Kneers has been put under bail for a further hearing, by Alderman Lutz.

MALICIOUS MISCHIEF.—Two mischievous boys named Edward Brandt and Thomas O'Brien were arrested at Thirtieth and Thompson streets on Saturday last for displacing a switch on the Reading Road, and also for placing bricks on the track. Alderman Allison held them in bail to keep the peace.

MEETING OF THE PHILADELPHIA PRESBYTERY.—This morning at 12 o'clock a special meeting of the Philadelphia Presbytery was held at the Presbyterian rooms, No. 1334 Chesnut street, for the purpose of taking action in the matter of Trinity Presbyterian Church, deferred from a former meeting.

The subject was discussed at great length, and several members censured the pastor, Rev. Mr. Brown, very strongly for the late course he had taken in connection with the church. It was moved that an advisory committee of the presbytery be appointed, with which the pastor could confer. This was debated. The present difficulty is mainly concerning an amendment to the charter of the church.

Rev. Mr. Agnew was nominated on the committee, but asked to be excused, which request, after being discussed, was granted.

Rev. Dr. Musgrave and Rev. Mr. Mutchmore were then appointed the clerical members of the committee, who are to serve in connection with the three Elders who belonged to a former committee for the same purpose.

Permission was given to the Richmond Presbyterian Church to prosecute a call to the Rev. Mr. Gardner, after which the Presbytery adjourned.

THE BOARD OF SURVEYS.—The regular meeting of the Board of Surveys was held to-day at noon, President Strickland Kneass in the chair. The construction of a sewer three feet in diameter on Fifth street, from Wager 75 feet northward, was authorized, and also one of the same dimensions on Cherry street, from Tenth to Eleventh. Also, the extension of one already constructed on Somerset street to the west curb line of Richmond street.

The board occupied nearly the entire session in discussing eight sectional plans, which will be advertised, and hearings from the parties interested will take place at the next stated meeting.

BURGLAR CAPTURED.—Bernard Brian, alias "Curley Brian," was this morning at 4 o'clock arrested coming out of the cellar of the California House, No. 2231 Richmond street, kept by Mr. Michael Myers. Brian had entered the place, had packed up quite a number of bottles of ale, brandy, etc. He was recognized as an old hand at the business, and has been committed by Alderman Neill.

A BAD BOARDER.—A man named F. Kenney, who has been boarding at the house of a poor woman—a sempstress, living at No. 235 S. Tenth street—on Saturday last assaulted her, because she had mildly requested him to pay his board, a duty which he has neglected for some time past. Alderman Morrow held Kenney in $600 bail to answer for the assault.

SUSPICIOUS MOVEMENTS.—John Smith and John Moran were arrested at Thirty-first and Market streets last evening, on the suspicion that they were about no good. They had followed a gentleman out of the depot, and were acting in a very mysterious manner when captured. They hail from New York. Alderman Randall held them for a further hearing.

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.—About fifty of the leading dry goods, commission, and jobbing houses have become members of the Commercial Exchange Association, and will meet daily at the Chamber of Commerce building for the transaction of business. There was a good attendance this morning.

STOLEN ARTICLES RECOVERED.—A couple of coils of rope were found in an empty house in the vicinity of Twenty-third and Market streets, by Officer McGrugan, yesterday morning at an early hour. They were returned to the owners, Messrs. Starr & Son, contractors at the Gas Works, from whom they had been stolen on Friday last.

CLUBBED A CONSTABLE.—In Germantown on Saturday last Constable McCafferty proceeded to seize the goods of John Garsende, living on Carpenter street. Garsende met the constable at the door and with a club struck that official a heavy blow on the head, and for all of which he has been held in $1000 bail by Alderman Thomas. The constable is badly injured.

HEAVY LOSS.—Mr. J. C. Borrodall arrived in this city from Atlantic City in the latter part of last week, and took board at No. 216 South Delaware avenue. On Saturday night last he left his boarding-house, and when he returned found that a wallet, containing $1300 in cash, had been cut from his pocket.

SHOT IN THE HAND.—James McBride, living in Frankford, on Cherry street, above Foulkrod, while handling a pistol yesterday morning was shot in the hand by the accidental discharge of the weapon.

THIEF FRIGHTENED OFF.—Officer Attenger yesterday frightened off a thief who was endeavoring to enter the store of Thomas Inscho, No. 920 Market street.

ROPE.—Alderman Lutz has sent to prison one Alexander Jones, who was guilty of stealing a coil of rope from a place at Swanson street and Mead alley.

BOARD WANTED.—TWO COMMUNICATING ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished, well located. Address
3 6mw2t* P. O. Box 2723.

WM. H. HOSKINS,
Artistic Printer,
No. 913 ARCH Street.
We are now prepared to furnish FANCY PRINTING that will almost equal lithographing. 1 21 smwsp

WEDDING AND PARTY INVITATIONS ENGRAVED AND PRINTED IN THE LATEST STYLE.
A fine assortment of FRENCH, ENGLISH, and AMERICAN PAPER, with Envelopes to Match.
PAPER and ENVELOPES, ready stamped, always on hand.
JOHN LINERD,
11 30 wfmsp No. 921 SPRING GARDEN Street.

WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS of solid 18-karat fine gold. QUALITY WARRANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand.
FARR & BROTHER, Makers,
No. 324 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

RESOLUTION

To Authorize a Certain Transfer in Items of a Special Appropriation to the Controllers of Public Schools.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the City Controller is hereby authorized to transfer from Item 1, in the ordinance making an appropriation to the Board of Controllers of Public Schools, approved July 20, 1870, for building extension to Thaddeus Stevens school-house, in Fifteenth section, to Item 3 in said ordinance, for new school building on Twenty-third street, above Callowhill street, the sum of three thousand seven hundred dollars, the said sum being required in addition to sum thereby appropriated for the completion of said last-mentioned building.

HENRY HUHN,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ROBERT BETHELL,
Assistant Clerk of Select Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this fourth day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one (A. D. 1871).

DANIEL M. FOX,
3 6 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

HYDRAULIC AND SCREW PRESSES, TO operate by Power or Hand, Friction or Pressure, CALENDERS and Embossers with chilled Iron or Paper Rolls. PLATE and Lithographic Presses for Hand or Power.
GEORGE C. HOWARD,
4 9 mf No. 17 S. EIGHTEENTH Street.

THIRD EDITION

MATTERS AT WASHINGTON.

Joint High Commission.

Republican Senatorial Caucus.

Later from Europe.

Excitement in Paris.

Fears of a Revolution.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

Excitement in Paris.

LONDON, March 6.—(Special to N. Y. *Telegram.*)—A despatch from Paris states that the city is in a great state of excitement in consequence of the determined action of the Revolutionist party.

The revolutionists have entrenched themselves at Montmartre, with a battery of guns, and the Government has brought up troops of the line to resist any attack the revolutionists may make on the city.

The reports of the organization of the revolutionists are very much exaggerated, but the fact that there is an organization of a very formidable character is too obvious to be denied.

Railroad connection, carrying mails, with England and Belgium, is now complete.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Meeting of the High Commission.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The Joint High Commission met at the State Department to-day, and proceeded with the regular business before them. They will continue now from day to day until all the business before them is disposed of. It is understood that if all the matters brought before the commission are satisfactorily adjusted, the President will call an

Executive Session of the Senate

two or three months hence for the purpose of considering such treaty or treaties as will be made between the two governments. This will also give the President an opportunity to lay before the Senate the

Report of the San Domingo Commission,

which will have been made, and probably a treaty of annexation.

A Republican Senatorial Caucus

has been called for to-morrow morning to rearrange the committees for the new Congress. It is understood that the

Question of Adjournment

will be discussed and some agreement made as to the course the Republicans will take in this matter when the House resolution is presented.

Ex-Members of Congress Leaving.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—There was a very large number of visitors at the Executive Mansion to-day, including nearly all the ex-members of Congress whose terms have just expired, and a great many of the new members. A majority of the former called to pay their parting respects to the President and introduce their successors. The different departments to-day are also thronged with members and ex-members.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Failure of Frank & Brother.

NEW YORK, March 6.—Albert Frank & Brother have notified the Stock Exchange that they will be able in a few days to meet all claims.

Ship News.

NEW YORK, March 6.—Arrived, steamer Salda, from London.

—"Make me a jacket out of pa's old coat," is the latest song to take the place of that about being put to bed.

—A Bridgeport (Conn.) writing-master informs the public that an "Evng writting schol" is soon to be opened.

—Hartford sign painters are careless:—"Our entire stock at less than cost. No! humbug," is what one of them put in a store window. "Mudirkle soup" is the attraction at a restaurant in the same place.

—A conductor of the Boston and Providence Railroad received from a passenger, a day or two since, a ticket issued some twenty years ago, which had not been used in the meantime. It had the words "first-class" printed upon it.

—Most of the cranberries remaining on Cape Cod have been sold within a short time, and their owners have been busy in preparing to ship them off. They are selling now at $15 and upwards per barrel, and are said to be rising quite rapidly.

—As a specimen of Iowa itemizing we give the following:—Al Swalm, of Des Moines *Register*, advertises his left boot to rent for one month. He met with an accident, whereby he is obliged to do up his hoof in a slipper about the size of a cradle."

—James Stone, aged ninety years, who was confined in the Connecticut State Prison in 1814, occasionally calls upon the officers of the institution and comments upon the improvement in the system of carrying on the institution, all for the sake of "Auld Lang Syne."

CARPETINGS, ETC.

McCALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN,
IMPORTERS OF
CARPETINGS.
Spring Importations,
NEW DESIGNS IN ALL FABRICS.
Now in store and to arrive, together with the whole stock, are offered at
Popular Prices,
To insure large sales,
Preparatory to Removal
In July to our new warehouse,
Nos. 1012 and 1014 Chesnut St.
McCALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN,
No. 509 CHESNUT Street.
3 1 wsmsmrp PHILADELPHIA.

FOURTH EDITION

CONGRESSIONAL APPROPRIATIONS

Total Amount, $163,414,682.

Affairs in the South.

Earthquake in New England.

Fisk Come to Grief.

Important Army Orders.

Transfer of Troops.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, March 6.

In addition to some

Legislation for the South,

there are many Senators who think the

Apportionment Bill

should be passed. This will be resisted by Senators from all the States likely to lose representation. A large number of Senators and members, availing themselves of the recess, were at

The White House

this morning, seeking interviews with the President. It is understood the President has in contemplation the nomination of several Senators and members, whose terms have expired, to important positions at home and abroad.

Governor Holden,

of North Carolina, was among those who saw the President to-day. Holden gave him an account of the condition of

Affairs in North Carolina,

and assured him that it would be impossible to do anything for the party in the South without Congressional action.

Transfer of Troops—Army Orders.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The following official order has been issued:—

GENERAL ORDERS No. 17, HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, March 4, 1871.—The following transfers of troops are made, and the movements will take place under the direction of the department commanders where the troops are now serving:—

First. A regiment of infantry, the one that can be best spared, and which has served longest on the frontier, is transferred from the Department of the Platte to the Department of the South; to proceed by rail to Louisville, Ky., and to report for assignment to the department commander.

Second. The 7th Cavalry, from the Department of the Missouri to the Department of the South. Eight companies to proceed by boat from Fort Leavenworth to Louisville, Ky., and the other companies to follow by the same route as soon as they can be spared.

Third. The 6th Cavalry from the Department of Texas to the Department of the Missouri. Six companies to march as early as possible, and the other six companies to follow as soon as they can be relieved by the other cavalry companies now serving in the same department. This regiment to march to Fort Gill in the Indian country, and thence to such point and by such routes as the commanding general of the Department of the Missouri may order.

Fourth. The School of Instruction for Ligh Artillery at Fort Riley, Kansas, will be discontinued, and the batteries distributed to headquarters of their respective regiments, where the instruction and practice will be continued under the immediate supervision of their respective colonels. Battery K, 1st Artillery, with guns, horses, and equipments complete, will be shipped from Fort Leavenworth by boat to Pittsburg, thence by rail to Fort Hamilton, New York harbor, or such fort as may be appointed as headquarters 1st Artillery. Battery A, 2d Artillery, will turn in the battery and equipment at arsenal at Fort Leavenworth, and their horses to Quartermaster Department, for issue to 7th Cavalry, and proceed by rail to the Presidio, San Francisco, where the department commander will cause the battery to be re-equipped and mounted as a four-gun battery. Battery C, 3d Artillery, will be sent by boat to Louisville, Ky., and thence by rail to Charleston, S. C., which will be made the headquarters of the 3d Artillery, to which point Colonel George W. Getty will proceed and take post, subject to the orders of the commanding general, Department of the South. Battery B, 4th Artillery, will proceed from Fort Leavenworth by boat to Parkersburg, W. Va., or Belair, Ohio, and thence by rail to Fort McHenry, Md., the headquarters of the regiment. The officers in command of these several detachments will report from time to time by letter or telegraph to the commanding-generals of the departments to which they are hereby assigned their routes and movements, that suitable arrangements may be made for their supplies. By command of General Sherman.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Adjt.-General.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Earthquake in New Hampshire.

BOSTON, March 6.—A shock of earthquake was felt about 6 o'clock last evening in New Hampshire.

Arrest of Jubilee Fisk.

James Fisk, Jr., on a recent visit to this city, was served with a legal process at the instance of Gorham Gray, a cotton broker, who alleges that he had dealings with Fisk in cotton in 1869, and that the latter did not fulfill his agreement. Fisk gave bail in $20,000.

THE FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

Summary of the Appropriations.

The following is a summary of the appropriations made at the third session of the Forty-first Congress:—

Indian	$5,729,869 22
Fortifications	1,477,500 00
Rivers and Harbors	4,395,500 00
Military Academy	310,069 50
Consular and Diplomatic	1,469,134 00
Pensions	29,050,000 00
Post Office	21,151,413 00
Army	27,719,590 00
Deficiency	10,569,559 75
Sundry Civil	22,553,503 66
Naval	19,841,306 25
Legislative, Executive, and Judicial	19,207,749 34
Total appropriations for 1872	$163,414,681 44
Total appropriations for 1871	157,851,131 64

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE,
A NEW AND ELEGANT
BROWN STONE RESIDENCE,
East Side of Logan Square,
Three Doors above Sumner St.,
Replete with all modern conveniences,
WILL BE SOLD ON ACCOMMODATING TERMS.
POSSESSION AT ONCE. CAN BE SEEN AT ANY HOUR OF THE DAY. 2 11 tf

ELEGANT STORE FIXTURES,
With Marble Counters, Large Fire-proof, Desk Letter Press, etc., will be sold cheap for cash good trade.
No. 836 CHESNUT STREET, UNDER THE CONTINENTAL. 12 15 tf

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE DWELLING No. 817 South FIFTH street, below Spruce. Good house and lot 20x180 feet to a wide back street. Apply to S. WAGNER, JR., 2 28 6t No. 627 WALNUT Street.

FOR SALE—A CHOICE MEDIUM SIZED House, WALNUT Street, above Broad. Imperfect order. S. KINGSTON McCAY, 3 2 10t* No. 429 WALNUT Street.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED,
A STORE,
On Chesnut or Eighth Street.
ADDRESS, STATING PRICE, LOCATION, AND FULL PARTICULARS,
"F. B. K."
26 EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

WANTED TO PURCHASE,
Desirable Real Estate,
WITHIN ONE MILE OF BROAD AND CHESNUT STREETS,
Payable in good and available trade, and partly in cash. Address
2 4 tf "Box 1734, Philadelphia Post Office."

TO INSURANCE COMPANIES, CAPITALISTS, AND OTHERS.
FOR SALE,
BUSINESS PROPERTY, No. 427 WALNUT STREET.
Four-story front, five-story double back buildings, occupied as offices, and suitable for an insurance company, 21 feet 9 inches front, 124 feet deep.
S. KINGSTON McCAY,
2 18† No. 429 WALNUT Street.

COAL.

OFFICE OF
PHILADELPHIA COAL CO.,
No. 216 Walnut Street.
PHILADELPHIA, March 1, 1871.
On and after Saturday, March 4, 1871, this Company will take orders for Anthracite Coal, (Pure Mammoth Vein Locust Mountain, mined exclusively upon the City or Girard Trust Lands in Schuylkill county, equal to the best Lehigh Coal), at the following rates at the mines:—

	ABOVE CHESNUT.	CHESNUT.	PEA.
Lump, Steamboat, Broken, Egg, Stove, Small Stove,	$3 00	$2 90	$1 90
Freight from Mines to Philadelphia,	6 95	6 95	6 95
Price in cars at Philadelphia	$9 95	$8 95	$7 95

Chesnut..... 2 00 do.
Pea..... 1 00 do.

For the present this Coal is transported from the mines in the Shenandoah Valley to Tamaqua, twenty miles, at the rate of 3½ cents per ton, per mile; making a charge of 70 cents per ton. From Tamaqua to Philadelphia, the charge per ton is $6 25, bringing up the price to the purchaser as follows, pending the troubles in the coal regions:—

The Philadelphia Coal Company can produce at their mines nearly two thousand tons daily, and will work steadily at the prices named at the mines.
By order of the Board of Directors.
GEORGE W. HUNTZINGER, Treas.
PHILADELPHIA COAL COMPANY,
No. 216 WALNUT Street, Philada.
DIRECTORS.
Henry L. Cake, Jacob Huntzinger, David P. Brown, G. Dawson Coleman, George W. Huntzinger.
President—HENRY L. CAKE.
Treasurer—GEORGE W. HUNTZINGER.
Secretary—THOMAS C. TROTTER. 1 trp

DRY GOODS.
PERKINS & CO.,
No. 9 South NINTH Street,
Have always on hand a complete assortment of
BLACK GOODS.
N. B.—HERNANIES A SPECIALTY.
2 28 tuths&mrp

727 CHESNUT STREET. 727
POPULAR PRICES FOR DRY GOODS, STRICTLY ONE PRICE.
ALEXANDER RICKEY.
9 10 tuths No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

SNOWDON & RAU'S COAL DEPOT, CORNER DILLWYN and WILLOW Streets.—Lehigh and Schuylkill COAL, prepared expressly for family use at the lowest cash prices. 1 13

FINANCIAL.

NEW LOAN OF THE UNITED STATES.
IMPORTANT CIRCULAR.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, February 28, 1871.

Public notice is hereby given that books will be opened on the sixth day of March next, in this country and in Europe, for subscriptions to the National Loan, under the act approved July 14, 1870, entitled "An act to authorize the Refunding of the National Debt," and the act in amendment thereof, approved January 20, 1871.

The proposed loan comprises three classes of Bonds, namely:—

First. Bonds to the amount of five hundred millions dollars, payable in coin, at the pleasure of the United States, after ten years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of five per cent. per annum.

Second. Bonds to the amount of three hundred millions of dollars, payable in coin, at the pleasure of the United States, after fifteen years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of four and a half per cent. per annum.

Third. Bonds to the amount of seven hundred millions of dollars, payable in coin, at the pleasure of the United States, after thirty years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of four per cent. per annum.

Subscriptions to the loan will have preference in the following order, namely:—

First. Subscriptions that may be first made for five per cent. bonds to the amount of two hundred millions of dollars; of which there will be reserved for twenty days, one-half for subscribers in this country and one-half for subscribers in foreign countries.

Second. Subscriptions for equal amounts of each class of bonds.

Third. Subscriptions for equal amounts of bonds bearing interest at the rate of four-and-a-half per cent., and of bonds bearing interest at the rate of five per cent.

Fourth. Subscriptions for any five per cent. bonds that may not be subscribed for in the preceding classes.

When a subscription is made, the subscriber will be required to deposit two per cent. of the amount thereof in coin or currency of the United States, or in bonds of the class to be exchanged, to be accounted for by the Government when the new bonds are delivered; and payment may be made either in coin or in bonds of the United States known as FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, at their par value.

The coin received in payment will be applied to the redemption of 5-20 bonds, and the debt of the United States will not be increased by this loan.

The bonds will be registered or issued with coupons, as may be desired by the subscribers. Registered bonds will be issued of the denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1000, $5000 and $10,000, and coupon bonds of each denomination except the last two. The interest will be payable in the United States, at the office of the Treasurer, any Assistant Treasurer or Designated Depository of the Government, quarterly, on the first days of February, May, August and November in each year.

The bonds of the several classes aforesaid, and the interest thereon, are exempt from the payment of all taxes or dues of the United States, as well as from taxation in any form by or under State, municipal or local authority.

After maturity the bonds last issued will be first redeemed, by classes and numbers, as may be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The bonds will be issued at the United States Treasury, but the agents for the negotiation of the loan in Europe are authorized to make arrangements with subscribers for the transmission of bonds to the agents through whom subscriptions may be received.

Subscribers in the United States will receive the new bonds of the agents with whom the subscriptions are made.

In the United States, the national banks are authorized to receive subscriptions, and subscriptions may also be made at the office of the Treasurer of the United States, or of any assistant treasurer or the designated depositaries at Buffalo, N. Y.; Chicago, Ill.; Cincinnati, Ohio; Louisville, Ky.; Mobile, Ala., and Pittsburg, Pa.

The following banking houses are also authorized to act as agents in receiving subscriptions in the United States, viz.:—

NEW YORK CITY.

Austin, Baldwin & Co	James G King's Sons
Baker & Hitchen	Kountz Brothers
A Belmont & Co	Leonard, Sheldon & Foster
Blake Brothers & Co	Maitland, Phelps & Co
Brown Brothers & Co	Marx & Co
Budge, Schiff & Co	Morton, Bliss & Co
Cecil, Stout & Thayer	P M Myers & Co
John J Cisco & Son	George Opdyke & Co
Clarke, Dodge & Co	E D Randolph & Co
Henry Clews & Co	Reid, Lee & Coolcraft
Jay Cooke & Co	Security Bank
Thomas, Denney & Co	J & W Seligman & Co
Drexel, Winthrop & Co	Sentter & Co
Duncan, Sherman & Co	Edward Sweet & Co
Fisk & Hatch	Moses Taylor & Co
Frank & Gans	Trevor & Colgate
Gibson, Casanova & Co	Turner Brothers
Glendinning, Davis & Amory	Union Trust Company
Hatch & Foote	Van Shaick & Co
W T Hatch & Son	Vermilye & Co
Edward Haight	L Von Hoffman & Co
H A Heiser's Sons	Wells, Fargo & Co
Howes & Macey	Dabney, Morgan & Co
	Winslow, Lanier & Co

PHILADELPHIA.

Barker Brothers & Co	Henry L Fell & Bro
C & H Borie	Gaw, Bacon & Co
J Cambell & Co	Glendinning, Davis & Co
E W Clark & Co	W H Newbold, Son & Aertsen
Jay Cooke & Co	W Painter & Co
De Haven & Bro	Seller & Stevenson
Drexel & Co	D G W Smith & Co
Elliott, Collins & Co	Townsend Whelen & Co
Emory, Benson & Co	

PITTSBURG, PA.

James T Brady & Co	Masonic Deposit Saving Bk
N Holmes & Sons	S McClean & Co

PENNSYLVANIA.

Altoona—Kerr & Co	W M Lloyd & Co
Bedford—Reed & Schell	
Bellefonte—William P Reynolds & Co	
Chambersburg—Austin, Elder & Fletcher	
Doylestown—J Hart & Co	
Ebensburg—Lloyd & Co	
Franklin—R Lamberton	
Greensburg—Lloyd, Huff & Co	
Harrisburg—Dauphin Deposit Bank	
Dougherty Brothers & Co	
Mechanics' Bank	
Lancaster—Evans, McEvoy & Co	
Reed, McGrann & Co	
Meadville—J R Dick & Co	
Oil City—Oil City Savings Bank	
Renovo—E B Caldwell & Co	
Scranton—George Sanderson & Co	
Sharon—J Bleckley, Son & Co	
Somerset—Schell & Kimmell	
Titusville—Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank	
Towanda—G F Mason & Co	
Pomeroy Brothers	
Tyrone—Lloyd, Caldwell & Co	
Washington—Samuel Hazlett	
West Chester—Kirk, McVeagh & Co	
Wilkesbarre—A H Emley	
F V Rochafellow	

GEORGE S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.

PROGRESS OF REDUCTION OF PUBLIC DEBT OF UNITED STATES.

	Maximum War Debt July 31, 1865.	Debt at close of Last Administration March 1, 1869.	Present Outstanding Debt, March 1, '71
Five-twenty six per cent. stocks	$685,569,500	$1,602,587,350	$1,424,038,300
Other six per cent. stocks	303,501,042	283,677,400	253,678,100
Ten-forty five per cent stock	172,770,100	194,567,300	194,567,300
Other five per cent. stocks	27,022,000	27,022,000	20,000,000
Three-year 7-30 per cent. notes	830,000,000		
Three-year six per cent. notes	212,121,470		
Total funded	2,180,784,112	2,107,854,050	1,922,343,700
Greenback notes	$473,114,799	$356,021,073	$355,103,186
Greenback certificates	205,822,845	71,140,000	55,228,000
Gold certificates		25,775,560	29,657,500
Fractional currency	25,750,033	26,781,547	40,573,748
Past-due notes and bonds	17,265,130	6,422,484	3,961,119
Total Treasury circulation	721,950,796	499,140,644	484,830,546
Less gold in Treasury	35,337,858	98,741,261	103,174,209
	686,612,938	400,399,383	381,656,337
Less currency balance	81,401,775	16,853,529	20,854,606
Net Treasury circulation	605,211,163	383,545,854	360,801,731
Total principal of debt	$2,755,995,275	$2,491,399,904	$2,282,145,431
Yearly interest, in gold	$64,419,628	$124,255,350	$113,194,849
Yearly interest, in currency	87,412,423	2,134,200	1,657,140
Total amount of interest charge	151,832,051	126,389,550	114,852,089